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Salem, Portamoura,
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, Coffee, Ten, Cores, June 26.

r Street, has made such tal Surgery, that almost disappointed in finding a good supply of the first

ANTED,

ht down to the present

to those who will do the

OGRAPHIC CO.,

Music, adapted to adult

CONGRESS SQUARE, BOSTON. April 17.

VISITER.

of the Declaration of

. royal Sve.

THE TEETH.

EATING ROOM.

Vo. 29 Vol. XXV.

Descriptive.

arressed, and threaded alley after alley (such I ust call them) in vain pursuit of an opening, street proper, into which I expected every or street proper, into which I expected every homen to be a supersonable to the camel; though the occasional clatter of a horses's hoofs warns a man to crowd himself into a door-way, and a min to receive only a splashing. The donkeys carry large haskets or panniers on each side, to contain their burdens, and often occupy the entire street. The load of the caucel is often of equal street. The load of the camel is often of equal width, and on the meeting of two such parties, one turns into a court or avenue for the other to pass, and foot passengers are often under a similar necessity. Of these last, there is every variety. Next to the beasts of burden may be mentioned the porters, who wear on their backs a saidle constructed for the purpose, which hooks on to their shoulders, and on which they receive their incredible loads. To see one entire along under a bale of cotton or a pile ng along under a bale of cotton or a pile Franks, or Europeans, with a sprinkling of other races and tribes. The classes named occupy reas and tribes. The classes named occupy separate quarters in the city. The first four are exclusive and wear a distinct, and to us in every respect singular costume, though they are easily distinguishable by their physiognomy. Their party-colored appearance, as they made leisurely by, smoking their long pipes, is gratesque. One who walks with the clasticity

and ourse, for grant of the company of the company

matifully gilded. They are planted with the cypress, a tall, regular, and ver-green, which throws over the sculps sombre shade. Near the brow of the tiful amphitheatre sunk deep in the mountain, with sides gradually retreating and capable of seating an untold multitude. It was used for s and gladiatorial exhibitions-whence the Apostles' illustration of the Christian race and the cloud of heavenly witnesses—and is supposed to have been the scene of martyrdom, as here that the venerable Polycarp is an and of Constantine, dealt fierce blows to S.racen and Christian. able consolation which I derived from fact was, that it would be the probable heans of bringing the haughty Empire as well over whom her sceptre is weakened,

The view from the castle wall was enchantof flat roofs, with only the tapering minarets and cypresses shooting above them. On one aber beyond, like an inland lake in repose; on the other were verdant fields and gardens, and the golden fruit of the orange. At that elevation, the hum of the city came up sweetly in full promise of a rich, lofty, and enduring growth, is snatched by some momentary blast med growth, is snatched by some momentary blast the mountain-side, prostrate on the plain. Of how many precious hopes, that were springing with the luxuriance of the green vine, and with the sweetness of fragrant flowers in the heart of father and mother, and sister and

blended, and fell on the ear with pleasing effect.

We made an excursion to Boujah, which I had contemplated with interest before leaving the United States. It is about five miles distant, and a secluded, pleasant retreat from the city. We experienced the hospitable kindness For the Boston Recorder.

LETTERS FROM REV. SAMUEL WOLCOTT, Missionary to Syrila.—A%. III.

Smyrax, March 25, 1840.

The first impressions of an American in this city halle description. The streets are about the average width of the sidewalks in Boston, and are the only thoroughfares and waterage and the only thoroughfares and waterage width of the sidewalks in Boston, and are the only thoroughfares and waterage width of the sidewalks in Boston, and it is not the readers of our missionary journals. We visited his pleasant chapel, near which, in the yard inclosing it, is a row of neat monuments, consisting each of a slab near which, in the yard inclosing it, is a row of neat monuments, consisting each of a slab of white marble resting horizontally on a square base of the same. One of them bears the following inscription. 'The monument of Sarah Lanman Saitth, wife of the Rev. Eli Smith, who was born in Norwich, Conn. U. S. A. June 18, 1802.—To benevolent efforts for the youth and the ignorant of her native city, for the neglected remnant of its aboriginul inhabitants; and for the benighted females of Syria; she devoted all her ardent, expansive and unshe devoted all her ardent. she devoted all her ardent, espansive, and un-tiring energies as a servant of Christ, until sinking under missionary labors at Beyroot, she was brought hilher, and died in triumphant she was brought hither, and died in triumphant faith, Sept. 30, 1836, aged 34. Here then, beneath the stone ou which I am reclining, slumbers peacefully her genule form. The scraph flame which animated it, diffusing a genial warmth and mild radiance, burned with self-consuming fervor, and hither as a 'stricken deer' she _____' withdrew, ______ To seek a tranquil death in distant shades.'

noving along under a bale of cotton or a pile of heards, gives me new impressions of the cylindrical strength of the human frame. The population, which is estimated at 120,000, consists of Turks, Armenians, Jews, Greeks and Franks, or Europeans, with a sprinkling of other inclined me to linger around that spot, has been by multitudes greatly perverted; but I cannot therefore repudiate it. Let us rather, especially on our way to the interesting field of her labors gratesque. One who walks with the clasticity of a New England step, soon fetches up in the rear of the motley throng of dankeys, dromedaries, and denizens, and learns how sluggish is the stream of existence here. The bazars how touchingly to us is her lesson of fidelity enforced by the reflection, that one whom she

because the to me deconversal to the people the soft of life, and a confidence in its river on the west; while in trous dake of bits present on the street; strange and alien as they seemed to me is goth and look, ignorant and depared as the street; strange and alien as they seemed to me is goth and look, ignorant and depared as they seemed to me is goth and look, ignorant and depared as they seemed to me is goth and look, ignorant and depared as the whole system with a nameless of far-houses emerging above it; and a pure sever air, gently moving, refreshes the lung. It is the whole system with a nameless of first hat a knowledge of their language would be found the winning appeals of love, and fifth that a knowledge of their language would bridge over the gulf which separated me from the responsible to the voice of the street, them, took devout will be that rational bridge over the gulf which separated me from the street, them, took devout will be that rational bridge over the gulf which separated me from the street, them, took devout will be that rational bridge over the gulf which separated me from the street, them, took devout will be that rational bridge over the gulf which separated me from the street, them, took devout will be that rational bridge over the gulf which separated me from the street, them, took devout will be that rational bridge over the gulf which separated me from the street, them, took devout will be that rational bridge over the gulf which separated me from the street, them, took devout will be that rational bridge over the gulf which separated me from the street, them, took devout will be that rational bridge over the gulf which separated me from the street, them, took devout will be that rational bridge over the gulf which separated me from the street, and the separated me from the street, the street, and the separated me from the street, the street of the s

is the site of the ancient stadium, a beau-imphitheatre sunk deep in the mountain, is sides gradually retreating and capable of ling an untold multitude. It was used for phrey, the venerated President of the College. To say any thing of the manner of his early education and the principles of virtue and e and sup-piety in which be was instructed, would of course be unnecessary. It will not be thought arp is a heedless disregard to private sensibilities to to have been exposed to the lions. The le inclosed a large space, and beneath a trustings of faith experienced in a mother's boson in reference to this son, and connected, rvoir, with its heavy columns and arches. perhaps, with his bearing to the cross. While he devoted missionary to the cross. While he ter, are also visible. The walls of the was passing through childhood, Mr. Jacob estill high, and the solid mesonry of le pile reminded me how inadequate to now well known friend of children, cannot fail to remember with interest, the boy that, twelve out but think what scorn would have curled the lip of Mohammed II, had he been told that he presence of those ships of war below would ser he necessary, to uphold a helpless boy on the throne of the Osmanlies. How in their is has languished away the provess of those experiments on young minds, which he was so skilful in contriving, in order both to amuse them and also to gather hints and facts for his own advancement in the knowledge of the human heart. After due preparation for odlege, and after spending that the provides of the limit of the limit in the spending of the limit in the spending of the limit in the sum of the limit of the limit in the sum of the limit in the spending of the limit in the sum of the limit pose of securing an invigorated constitution, Henry entered College in the autumn of 1838. He had passed nearly through his second or Sophomore year, highly and universally respected by his classmates and fellow students for his talents and noble qualities; and was now looking forward with bright prospects, with ardent hopes, with strong and generous tore favorable attitude for the recep- purposes, when he was thus suddenly seized nd hurried almost in an instant to the grave; The narrow streets of the city were not down its roots and stretching out its branches, and we looked down on one vast area in full promise of a rich, lofty, and endur

The evening cloud, the morning dew,
The with ring grass, the fading flower,—
Of earthly hopes are emblems true;
The glory of a passing hour."

And what a monitory lesson is hereby addressed to the young of every class, and especially to the young student; yet alas! how little are such admonitions usually heeded! Doubtless, there will be fervent prayer, from teachers and friends and especially from pious parents who have sons at college, that this death may not be in vain to any youth to whom it may be known, and especially not in vain to a single companion or acquaintance of the deceased. It would seem as if such a dispensation must On Monday the funeral services, conducted

by Prof. Hitchcock and Prof. Fowler, were attended by a numerous assembly deeply sym-pathizing with the family and the College. Prof. Hitchcock, beautifully and pathetically illustrated, from Matt xxvi: 39, the nature of unoccupied and closed; but I stood by the apartment which heard that strain of unearthly melody, and by the garden gate at which she was seated to catch her last interview with the loved face of nature, in an aspect whose quiet beauty sunk into her heart. The feeling which probably one of the greatest has to render it things." things, the brought upon the family; such that, when the bitter cup was held to their lips, they could the bitter cup was held to their lips, they could not but each cry out, "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me;"—such, that when the parents saw the work of death accomplished they were ready to exclaim, "O! my son! would God I had died for thee;"—in such a case to be able to say in calm resignations of the throat, called the Bronchitis. Some have supposed that this disease is contracted by the practice of taking cold water when engaging the supposed that this disease is contracted by the practice of taking cold water when engaging the supposed that this disease is contracted by the practice of taking cold water when engaging the supposed that this disease is contracted by the practice of taking cold water when engaging the supposed that this disease is contracted by the practice of taking cold water when engaging the supposed that this disease is contracted by the practice of taking cold water when engaging the supposed that the suppose

or is surmounted with turbans, and square or one developement, in the very bloom of the with the express, a tall, regular, and disease, and under the sway of a will of high sombre shade. Near the brow of the set of the ancient stadium, a beauties of the ancient stadium, a beauties of the stadium of the stadi meeting, if it does not directly obstruct it. Here wisdom is profitable to direct, and deep-wrought piety in the speaker is needful.

But, here it is proper to remark, so as not to be misunderstood, that the speaker has the privilege, and it is doubtless his duty, to vary his discourse in such a manner as to keep the attention of his hearers; and may introduce an enlivening anecdote, and occasionally a little wit, if he has it, to keep up the inter mbering he is addressing men and not ans. But this, every body knows, is a very different thing from that which sets the aud ence in a roar, or forces such a group of im-agery upon the mind as to dissipate every seri-ous impression. In vain shall we condemn ous impression. In vain shall we condemn theatres and vain shows, if we suffer any thing in our religious anniversaries to imitate or sink the public demands, that not only due decorum in religion should be observed, but also that good taste should not be violated. And that no speaker should be tolerated in introduc that which will make the "judic panied with pious fervor; and can bear to se a passion pretty freely handled, but do not like to see it torn to "tatters." Nor can we be satisfied, after a judicious speaker has made an excellent impression upon the audience, to have another follow in such a manner as to do all this good impression away. Those who have attended the anniversaries in Boston, will not have to tax memory much, it is believed, to recollect cases of this kind

I am the farthest possible from being dis-osed to be invidious or severe in the remarks am making. I know that the officers of our benevolent institutions have their difficulties in benevotent institutions have their dimenties in purveying for and satisfying the public taste; and that speakers may not always be prepared as they could wish; but, extraordinary cases excepted, it is believed, due caution and dil-gence would overcome them all. No man

censurable; with pleasure I can say the same censurable; with pleasure I can say the same with regard to a very large majority of clergymen, and should rejoice to be able to say it with regard to all. Probably, many who were present at the anniversary of the Seaman's Friend Society, in Boston, the present year, will recollect the calm, appropriate, beautiful speech that was made by a young man of the legal profession, of Boston, who had been a voyage or two as a sailor to China; nor have they forgotten, probably, the tornado that followed from a professed minister of the ground. lead the most careless young man to reflect upon the uncertainty of all his earthly plans, prospects and hopes;—impress him with the conviction that health and strength and present security are no pledge of the continuance of life, even for an hour;—arouse him to consider what scenes are before him in the world beyond the grave;—and alarm him with some sense of the peril in which his soul is involved every moment, as long as he delays the great work of repentance and faith in Christ. * * * * * On Monday the funeral services, conducted And I should think it likely, that few ministers who were present some years ago, and were highly edified with a serious address from one of the worthy delegates from England, have forgotten how the good impression was dissipated by the levity of a minister that followed. But "a word to the wise is sufficient."

My feelings on the subject, would induce me rather to "extenuate," than set down aught in the subject.

June, 1840.

are the ruins of an ancient eastle. On the edge of the city as we ascended, we passed the Turkish burial grounds, covered with marble monuments of various forms, round and surmounted with turbans, and square and headtifully gilded. They are planted essarily assume the most favorable positi elocution. And the Court, when addr for elocution. And the Court, when addressing both the Jury and the bar, are so slightly elevated as to experience no inconvenience Much the same may be said of deliberative as

> I have only to add, what, probably, few have ot observed, that a great part of the natural effect of good speaking is lost when the speak-er occupies a high pulpit. No lawyer or er occupies a high pulpit. No lawyer on earth would argue an important case from such a place—he would be sure to lose it if he No intelligent layman will deliver as address from a high pulpit if he can well avoid it. If he does, he always seems conscious of the disadvantage of his position. I have late-ly seen a test. One addressed an assembly om a high pulpit, and the other took the latform before it. The former, much the est speaker, fell short in effect—for he was a high up, and so far off, that the soul of his eloquence seemed not to reach his hearers; and near his audience, came directly home to their business and bosoms,"

A benevolent and discriminate public need nly to appreciate these facts, it is believed, to clieve their ministers and benefit themselves, by substituting low pulpits for high ones, in hurches where they exist.

June, 1840.
P. S. Since writing the foregoing I have eard of some new cases of Bronchitis—all of ministers occupying high pulpits.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Maine Branch held its anniversary in Hallowell, June 23d. Prayer by Rev. C. E. Park. The annual Report was read by Rev. Dr. Tappan, after which the Rev. Dr. Cogs-well offered the following resolution:--

This he owes to the public, and the public expects it. Even those who esteem themselves or are esteemed by others great men, have no right of exemption from this rule; and they ought to know, if they do not already know it, that an intelligent audience is not satisfied with their off-handl, common-place, inappropriate thoughts, however seasoned with confidence and ardor.

As far as I can recollect, I have never heard an address from a layman before any of our religious societies, which was not of a serious character, or, in which any thing could be found censurable; with pleasure I can say the same Porter, Dr. Samuel Worcester and Governors.

ed in the year 1815, by such men as President Porter, Dr. Samuel Worcester and Governor Porter, Dr. Samuel Worcester and Governo-Phillips, now in heaven, and whose praise is in our churches for their wisdom, piety and consecration to the best interests of Zion; not to name other individuals still living, equally good and wise, who assisted also. It was esgood and wise, who assisted also. It was established with great maturity of judgment, and has been modified by the experience of 25 years, and is now probably nearly as perfect in its plans of operation as human wisdom can punke it. Am I asked what the Society has accomit. Am I asked what the Society has accomplished? I reply, it assisted the first year seven, and for a number of years past about 1,000 a year. The number aided during the first five years is 618, average number in a year, 124; the assent five years. 1089, average number. the second five years, 1,089, average number the second five years, 1,089, average number, 208;—the third five years, 1,988, average number, 398; the fourth five years, 4,472, average number, 1,035. The average number assisted the last four years is about nine times as large as it was the first five years.

The Society has been instrumental of introducing into the ministry about 1,500 individuals, one third more than all the settled Congress.

als, one third more than all the settled Congregational ministers in New England, and two thirds as many as all the Presbyterian minis-ters in the United States, and more than there were collegially educated ministers of all de-

inations of Christians in the country in 1815. But where are these ministers? This ques-tion, said the Doctor, has often been put to me of late. He then observed, some of them have finished their work and have gone to their re-

and results has all encouragement, to prosecute its objects with the greatest zeal. The reasons for doing this are as great as ever. The So-ciety, therefore, must not be left to languish. The friends of God and man while they exer ise the most grateful feelings for the abundant lessings poured out upon the Society, should easingly to promote its interests. But I will not enlarge as others are to follow me

Intelligence.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Continued Progress of the Revival.

On the 6th of August, about two months after his val at Hilo, on his return from the general meeting at Honolulu, Mr. Coan writes, giving an account of further displays of the grace of God made to the people of his charge.

On my return I found the families at the station all well, and happy in their work. I also found the church united, prayerful, and active in building up the kingdom of Christ. Before leaving Hilo I had selected about twen-ty of the most intelligent and devoted native helpers, and had stationed them as watchmen and workmen at all the important posts in Hilo and Puna, giving specific instructions and sol-emn charges in relation to their duties during and Puna, german in relation to their numeration charges in relation to their numeration of the most sheere. On my return I had the most sheere outposts. A cheering reports from all these outposts. spirit of wrestling prayer had prevailed, and the work of God had gone forward in most of the villages throughout the field. No outbreak-ing sin was heard of in any quarter. My anxiety for this church during my absence can be told only by those in like circumstauces. It is a great church of little children—of babes weak, ignorant, exposed to every seduction and every danger, and needing all the wakeful solicitude and tender care of the "nurse" who "cherisheth her children." Hitherto the Lord has heard our prayers. He has not taken his loving kindness from us, nor suffered his faith well offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the success, with which the Great Head of the Church has crowned the efforts of the American Education Society to introduce suitable young men into the Christian Ministry, affords the highest encouragement to greater efforts, and calls for Whole No. 1281.

turning to the Lord. A new and happy impulse has been given to the work since our return from the general meeting. I have lately sent out about forty church members to visit from house to house in every village and hamlet, and in all "the highways and hedges" within four or five miles of the station. These men were instructed to converse and pray in every house; to look after all the sick, the wretched, and the friendless; to stir up the minds of the converts; to gather the children; to seek the outcast, the wild, and the wandering, and to persuade all to come up to the ing, and to persuade all to come up to the house of God and attend to the "things which accompany salvation." Two days were spent in this way. Every cottage was entered, and every fastness of Satan scoured. The messenevery fastness of Satan scoured. The messengers were every where well received, and the immediate result was, that several back-loads of tobacco, awa, and pipes, were brought in and burnt, and about five hundred, formerly

and burnt, and about five hundred, formerly careless and hardened sinners, gathered into the house of God, to hear the words of life. The Spirit of the Lord fell upon them, and many, I trust, are born again. There are few whose attention has not been arrested.

Since our return from Oahu I have made a tour of about two weeks in Hilo. This season was most interesting, refreshing, and solemn. The whole mass of the people was moved and came out to hear the gospel. Those who had remained wild and hard, and who had resisted all former efforts to reach and save them. now all former efforts to reach and save them, now came out of their lurking places, and with tears and trembling listened to the terms of re-conciliation with God. No new cases of scanconciliation with God. No new cases of scandal were found among the converts in that district, and old bucksliders returned weeping and begging for mercy. I called over the church roll, inquired after every individual of the flock, looked after the baptized children, etc. For the comfort and edification of the feeble, the sick, and the aged disciples, I administered the Lord's Supper at four different places during the tour. These scenes possessed solemn interest; and the effect on the people was powerful and happy. During all the progress of this work, which has been moving forward with great power for two and a half years, I have never seen the congregations more full. have never seen the congregations n tearful, and solemn, or the attention of the people more universally aroused, than on this re-cent tour. Crowds of trembling sinners, who had hitherto resisted all the thunders of God's word and all the beseechings of mercy, now followed me from place to place, weeping and inquiring the way to Zion. The fear of God fell upon all the villages, and the people came out with one consent.

out with one consent.

In order to compass my plans and return to
the station at the time appointed, I was obliged
to labor incessantly from morning till night,
and sometimes till midnight. This tour was
rendered still more fatiguing by the great rains
which fell at the time. At such times the steep
and lofty precipices in this region become slippery, difficult, and dangerous. Over these
precipies I had often to climb during descent precipices I had often to climb during descend-ing showers, and for want of time or place to change my saturated raiment, I must stand and preach for one or two hours to a congregation preach for one or two hours to a congregation already collected and in waiting for me. But what rendered this tour truly perilous was, the swollen and furious state of the rivers. Their rush was rapid and fearful. Some of them I succeeded in fording, some I swam by the help of a rope to prevent me from being swept away by the raging current, and over some I was carried passively on the broad shoulders of a powerful native, who passed safely with me through a strong current up to nis arm-puts, while a company of strong men locked hands and extended themselves across the stream just below me, in order to save me from going over a near cataract, in case my begarer should over a near cataract, in case my bearer should fall. Many of the less hardy and daring of the natives, after several unsuccessful attempts to cross, and after the most hair-breadth escapes from being swept down the cataracts, gave up the struggle and consented to remain behind. But these are trifling things; and I only mention them as incidents which illustrate

the preserving care of our God.

Two new meetinghouses, one in Hilo and one in Puna, have just been completed by the voluntary efforts of the church, and three more voluntary efforts of the church, and three more are now in a state of preparation for building. Thus there is a prospect that all the important outposts in Hdo and Puna will soon be supplied with commodious meetinghouses by the spontaneous action of the people. Several large and convenient school houses are also in building, and some are just completed. At the completion of one large school house, the people of the land that built it brought Mrs. Completed a present of 60% for head course. an's school a present of fifty fowls and forty bundles of native food, with a request that I would go immediately and preach to them in their new house. [Missionary Herald. their new house.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mr. Goodell, under date of February 8th, writes as There is at present some stir an

Jews of this capital. The chief rabbies had led them to expect that, according to their books, the Messiah must absolutely appear sometime during the present year. But sever-al months of *their* year have already gone, and still there are no signs of his coming. isted Mr. Schauffler in bis ed randi, who assisted Mr. Schaufter in his translation of the Scriptures, occasionally vis-its me, and almost the first—sometimes the very first, question I always ask him, as he enters the door, is, "Has he come?"—"Not yet," has always been his reply till his last visit a few days ago, when, laying his hand on heart, he said in a low and solemn tone, 'If you ask me, I say he has come; and if you "If you ask me, I say he has come; and if you will show me a safe place, I will bring you ten thousand Jews tomorrow who will make the same confession." I replied, "The apostles and prophets had no safe place shown them to confess truth in, but they made the confession in the very face of stripes, imprisonment and death. If you believe the promise made to the fathers has been fulfilled, and the Messiah has come, then receive him with all the honor of which he is worthy; submit to him, acknowledge him, follow him, and let the consequences be what they may. Act like Abraham, like be what they may. Act like Advanam, nee Moses, like the prophets, like all the holy and good of your nation, though, like some of them, you be sawn asunder, though you be slain with the sword."—But alas! they know too little of Christ, and feel too little interest in the subject to venture all consequences for his sake. How can men believe, whose hearts are altogether can men believe, whose hearts are altogether worldly! Only let them be as much in carnest about salvation, as they are about the perish-ing objects of time—only let them be as much awake to things eternal, as they are to things poral—and they will no longer ask for a place to confess Christ in. And only let the churches pray as they ought for these pershing people, and who can tell but more than these ten thousand will be so baptized with the Holy Ghost, that in the face, and to the utter astonishment of Jews, Turks, and Infidels, they will come forward as one man to be baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

A few days since, a pious English captain of my acquaintance called upon me, who is just free. One was the standard of the Son.

from Odessa. He says that ninety English

They had meetings every night, con

them, as the want of a common language,

gether with the rigid quarantine regulations.

government two rooms in the quarantine de

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1840.

REV. MR. KIRK'S ADDRESS.

At the Monthly Concert in Park street Church, July 5th-reported for the Recorder.

The prophecies of the Biffle have end

apostasy. Blessed are the eyes that see it, and the hearts that feel it, and the minds that ar

to be explored, by some to promote the interests of commerce, and by others, to spread their victorious banners over the nations of the earth.

But that day has almost passed away—not that commerce is to cease—it will increase—but

commerce is to cease—it will increase—but the day is passed when men will look at the world simply as a theatre for selfish ambition. The hand of Christian charity has been ex-

ternal throne, and then the whole human fam

temporal aspects, that compares in magnitude and interest and glory, to the missionary enterprise. My surprise is, that men of intelligence and philanthropy are not at least found sitting in profound admiration, even if they de-

not engage in it. I remember when, fourteen years since, I undertook, as an agent of thi

not find the man—none but these "fanatica missionaries" were found willing to forsake

tants of the heathen world. Another answer was, Jesus Christ and his apostles undertool

the conversion of the heathen—did they sent sailors, and philosophers, and civilization? No Christianity has led the way to civilization We have had some sad examples of the effect

of commercial intercourse with barbarons hea then tribes. We have seen European colonie

and commerce in America and in India—an what has been the result? And what has con

and tender sympathy, who goes out and idea

ver thought of finding in the mountains of

missionary enterprise began, that it could

be defeated by arithmetic. It was ascertained

how many ministers there were in the United States, and the calculation made as to the pro-

portion to the whole number of people; and

populate the country to supply the requisite number of missionaries. But God is solving

of ages; and in this, every believer in the

And, there is not a great festival where the

out, till he has emptied his box, -and when he

his Providence, is opening the way for us to carry on this work, and he is laying the re-

hility upon us. Look at the Sandwich

ated, and still the multi-

When I see the n

ing there, and giving out and giving

ing up, " Send us the printed page.

same scene is not ret

altogether beyond our

was supposed, when

aries, who love the Bible, and bowed to the "man of sin?"

prosecuting this work highest expectations,

that was dear to them on earth, and atify themselves with the degraded

is not an enterprise, taken only in it.

vessels wintered there, being all of them frozen up. As they were all in quarantine, they had no communication with the city; but, in the language of the apostle, they "had fellowship with one another, and truly their fellowship was with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ. They had meetings every night, conthem of the great change which had taken place there. But the fact was, a prophecy had been literally fulfilled. They had "cast their idols to the moles and to the bats," and the "isles were waiting for his law." Look at it -a nation that had no written language, has received a literature at our hands; and the Christ. They had meetings every taking the ducted by themselves, the captains taking the lead; and the place would be crowded to overflowing an hour before the time appointed for flowing an hour before the time appointed for of operations, in this work, was your ty of Boston. God is giving these nations to our hands.

But, to come back to this wonderful discoveting, so anxious were all to get within God was evidently in the midst of

ery of these Nestorian tribes. It was some time since, that the Secretary of this Board was led, by a remark of Dr. Walsh, to turn nearing. One was extractly in the midst of them, and they had a time of refreshing from his presence. Doubtless the good people at Odessa prayed for the souls on board those ships in their harbor, though it is not supposed that they knew any thing of this revival among them, as the want of a second soul of the control o his attention to a mission among this people. And, at length, Dr. Grant, pressing through dangers so great as to be in imminent peril of his life, has succeeded in penetrating into their mountain fistnesses; and the consequence is, that the whole body of that primitive church, gether with the rigid quarantine regulations, precluded all intercourse. My informant said, that, though this was the first winter he had ever been separated from his family, and he had expected an uncomfortable time, yet he could truly say he had never spent such a happy winter in all his life. Before he left the place, all of them contributed and procured of processing the succession of the contributed of t embarrassed, have determined to send out mis sionaries to take possession of this interesting field. Have they done right? Would you say Have they Nestorian patriarch, "Let the 'Is that the language brother come?" Is that the language brother or should carry back to him, on his next visit? partment which they were fitting up for a hapel, and in which they had already placed believe not. I believe there is a heart that Bibles, Testaments, hymn books, and tracts, for the use of all succeeding English sailors will come up and respond to these calls, ever they are fairly brought before the tian community. If the suggestion of the Nes-torian Patriarch is correct, that little clusters of these Nestorians, are to be found through-out Asia, what a nucleus they will form, for who might visit that port. The day before he sailed, the seamen of the different vessels turn-ed out of their own accord and made seats for seventy persons; and the day he sailed, they were engaged in making as many more.

Other masters of vessels who have arrived missionary stations; and what missionaries the will make! This is a peculiar dispensation o Providence, that has given the Nestorian church es into the hands of the American churches Other masters of vessels who have arrived here from Odessa since we received the above intelligence, confirm it all most fully. They now meet every evening and on the Sabbath in their new chapel; and every one that comes along this way, looks, and talks, and acts, as there is the distribution of the sabbath who was the sab and acts, as

which ought to fill our hearts with gratitude. though he had just come down from the Mount of Transfiguration. He is full of the subject—his conversation is in heaven. Is there a man here that has received the par Is there a man here that has received the pard don of his sins for nothing, how much ought he to do for Christ. Who is the Christian? A soul that has been under the curse. What has he received? Pardon at the foot of the cross. At what cost? Not for silver and gold and precious stones. None of these could pur-chase such a hoon. No; the precious blood of the Son of God is the only price in the universe that could have purchased it. But, to you it is a gift—a free gift. Have you received it? Did you you it is a gilt—a free gift. Have you received it? Did you open your heart? Can you say, "I am pardoned?" Then how much do you owe the Saviour? And what, Christian, is your inheritance? "Heaven—eternal glory." And how did you get it? "It was giren." And what did you pay for it? "Nothing—it your inheritance? "Henven And how did you get it? "It was given." And what did you pay for it? "Nothing—it was freely given." Then I say, "Freely ye The prophecies of the Binte nave encournged us to expect the moral condition of the
world to undergo very rapid changes. The
precise time of their fulfilment, we have never
been able to determine. The last half century has given the most manifest proof that a
brighter day is dawning upon the church than was freely given." Then I say, "Freely ye have received, freely give." The soul that feels the difference between eternal damnation and eternal salvation, wants to know what he shall do to express his gratitude to Christ; and it is this gratitude that we want to carry this work. Here is abundant opportunity express it; and let our efforts and sacrifices a we want to carry on any that she has experienced since the great consecrated to it. Never was there such an aspect of the world before. The world used giffs, bear some proportion to our estimate of the boon we have received, in the salvation of

DR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS,

On the same occasion.

After prayer, by Rev. Mr. Winslow, Rev. Dr. Brecher said, - Listening to the communication from Dr. Grant, made this prediction of the prophet Isaiah come upon my mind with great force:—" Lift up thine eyes round about, and he hold: all these gather themselves together themselves together themselves together. tended; and the great desire is now kindling, to fill the world quickly with the glorious go-pel, which first binds the hearts of men to the er, and come to thee. As I live, south the Lord, thou shalt surely clothe thee with them all, as with an ornament, and bind them on thee, as a bride doeth.—For thy waste and thy desolate places, and the land of thy destruction, shall even now be too narrow by reason of the inhabitants, and they that swallowed thee up-shall be far away.—The children which thou shall be far away. The children which thou shall have, after thou hast lost the other, shall say again in thine ears. The place is too strait say again in thine ears. The place is too strait for me; give place to me that I may dwell.— Then shalt thou say in thine heart, Who hath begotten me these, seeing I have lost my chil-dren, and am disolate, a captive, and removing to and fro? will who hath brought up these? Dehotd I was left alone; these, where had they Board, to plead this cause in the Middle States, I found not only society in general, but the church itself, full of objections—there was this difficulty and that,—the utter want of feasibilito convert the world is, to civilize it; " and my standing reply was, " Where are these philanthropists to be found, who are going to convert the world by civilization? But we could

When it was commenced, thirty years ago, we sent to England to know whether they ry establishment -- no "sons and daughters" and " who bath begotten us these?"

Another remarkable feature in this work, is the class of minds to whom it has been com-mitted. If they had been only men of warm hearts, we should never have witnessed the results; for the work of the conversion of the world is a work of such difficulty that it will never be accomplished accidentally. We see God's wisdom in selecting the minds and hearts to whom this work has been, from the very first, committed—warm hearts and elevated heads—men of far-reaching minds, and of busimerce done? Almost nothing, except to de-grade the people, and introduce the vices of civilization. It is the missionary, with the love of Jesus burning in his heart, with deep ness habits-and they poured all their wisdom and judgment and business habits into the plan-ning of this enterprise. The progress and sucrifies himself with the beathen, who can raise them up from the depths of their degradation. I have referred to this, in order to speak of sing of God upon appropriate instrumentalities. We ought not to overlook, neither, the class of minds that have been engaged as missionaries. It has been remarked by others, that the missionaries of the Board have been characone peculiarity of the missionary enterprise;— How many facilities God gives his people, in the progress of this work, which they never anticipated when they entered upon it. Who terized as no common order of men. been acquainted with them from the beginning, and I can set my seal to this testimony. Some of the noblest men of the nation have been led Persia a people all ready to engage as mission-Thus is God pening doors on our right hand and on our left, and putting into our hands the means of

to give themselves to God in heathen lands. And this is what we should expect of God. I alluded particularly to the business manner in which our missions were planted-not at random, but with careful, thorough explanation. There have been, doubtless, some mis takes; but, in this great work, there has been takes; but, in this great work, there has been no such mistake as has brought us to a stand. If errors have been committed, they have been such as have by no means shaken our confi-dence, either in the enterprise itself, or the men who conduct it. The work was new to with this data, the principle was applied to China, and it was ascertained that it would de-populate the country to supply the requisite all of us. It was an experiment. How have we been thus guided? And how watched, both by friends and foes, and yet this glorious en-terprise has moved on. These men, but for wisdom from above, could never have gone on questions that were beyond the reach of cold hearted philosophy. He has shown his people, that he will raise up native preachers, to sup-ply the necessities of the heathen world, and here and there raise up a people ready at hand. in this work. It is the Lord's doing, and mar-

vellous in our eyes.

Another point is, the indications of the Diboth to receive the gospel, to carry it to others. The human mind, all over the globe, is wak-ing up, to an unusual degree. The population of the world are waking up from the slumber vine favor, which have accompanied this work.
With the limited vision and weak faith with which this work was entered upon and carried on, there has been no period of four or five years, in which, if the chart of experience had ace of God, must see the Great First of God, must see too rom every quarter, the cry is combeen baid before them four or five years before hand, the churches would not have fainted. But, as the cause has moved on, the churches have met the increasing demands upon their resources. No one would have thought bemissionary, with the boldness of Gutzlaff, pen-etrate into China, and even there, on an island filled with priests, his box of books is emptied. forehand that that which has been done could have been done. And, even now, our faith is not adequate to what will be done; for God can open the windows of heaven, and pour out ns of heavenly rain, that shall water th

sees the thousands still pressing upon him, eager for more, I think I see him turning and asying to Christians, "My hox is empty—have you no more money? Must these millions." whole earth.

We look with admiration and wonder upor Where have we the extent of the work. you no more money? Must these perish? Brethren help! help!" And the cry is wafted on the breeze. Let us help, till we have reached the bottom of our purses. Brethren, there is a responsibility resting upon us, there is a responsibility resting upon us, In every quarter of the found. What a small established missions? globe, they are to be found. What a small portion of this that the American church has accomplished, would justify the expectation of the conversion of the world; but when we so what is doing by other Boards, who can doubt

Another point is, the manner in which we sponsibility upon us. Look at the Sandwich Islands—there was a nation all ripened, in the Providence of God, for the church to reap. There were doubtless second causes. It is unstantistically true, that some of the inhabitants of the Society Islands had gone up and informed Ghost sent down from heaven,—a repatition of the sent down from heaven,—a repatition down from heaven,—a repatition of the sent down from heaven,—a repatition down from heaven,—a repatition down from heaven,—a repatition do

onders, when a nation was born in a day. It is not nominal Christianity, but a change of the heart. The churches we estab-lish are Christian churches, and some of them are greater in number than any other in Chris-tendom. It is not by might nor by power, but by the spirit of God.

Again, the indications of Providence are, that it is the Divine purpose to hold all the new ground that is gained. When he threw lown the fortifications of the beloved city and opened the world to Christianity, he sent the living teacher only. There were no books and when the teacher died his instructions died with him; and consequently, the churches that were planted by him died also. If they had possessed the Bible, with the power of the press in multiplying copies, think you that the Man of Sin or Mahomet would ever have overrun hese churches. In the Providence of God, the

best means were put in requisition that were in existence. But now, it is otherwise. Men not knowing what they did, have invented and not knowing what they did, have invented and put in operation the means of turning out a Bible in a minute. Wherever we have gone, we have established the press and Christian schools—and now, let the Devil come and take possession of these grounds, if he can! Every inch of ground he abandons, fighting backwards, he abandons forever.

When Christianity made its first aggressive movements it found idolatry in vigor. Now it finds it in the feebleness of age. We have no such idolatry as that of Greece and Rome to

finds it in the feebleness of age. We have no such idolatry as that of Greece and Rome to contend with. There have been, also, all that power could do. It is said that it is no matte what a man believes, if he is only sincere—bu the devil does not believe this doctrine. S important does he consider it, that he marrie church and state to keep out the truth. But, at the present time, all the powers and forms of opposition are in their decay, while the church is clothed every day with new strength. All the powers opposed are relatively warring. The Papal power is indeed, resuscitating; but it is like that of the devil, who is in a rage, because his end is near. It has no strength, compared to what Christianity has been called to contend with. And so it is with Moham-medism. All these forms of error are waxing

old, and passing away.

Providence is opening the way and providing the means for us to take possession of the world. How could we have done it once, when commerce crept along the sea coast, and the earth was separated by impassible barriers: But now, commerce spreads its hanners upon every sea, and steam vessels are finding their way up every river. The earth is helping the woman. God, through the instrumentality of ngriculture, commerce and the arts is opening the way. Nothing shall be withheld. The nations that once stood ugainst us, now ask our aid. The earth is speedily to be in our

But, the work is great, and if it goes on as has, and the means are not increased, we shall get to a point where we can get no further, nor yet hold what we have gained. It has seemed sometimes as if we had got to this noint; but the Lord has helped us over it. And lo you not see, in the revivals all over the and, that God anticipates this emergency? O, what would become of the missionary cause. what would become of the missionary cause, it Revivals should stop! If one generation should pass away without Revivals, missions would stop. Hence, they are spread all over our land, so multitudinous that they are scarcely reported, more than the drops of rain. What does this mean, but that God is moving on

While the Prophecies all indicate that the day is near, the signs of the times corre duy is near, the signs of the times corroborate the opinion that the world's conversion is at hand. Think of the Eastern world, waking up from the slumber of ages. Will she ever go to sheep again? The steamboat will not let her. Human nature is to be resuscitated and invigorated. Human nature is to be prepared for the reception of the gospel. Only think of this preparation, lunking to the levels in the preparation. this preparation, looking to the Jews, their rising affection for the land of their fathers. I ney have the materials for forming suddenly und rapidly the most enterprising commercial nation in the world. A people possessing immense treasure, and all the resources for a mighty nation. Suppose them to be carried nck, as all the move nents and m seem to indicate, and the veil taker hearts—what missionaries and evangelists they would make, and what resources they would possess for the conversion of the world to Christ. What prayers will they offer, and how will the law once more go forth from Je-

Lift up your hands-give this cause you prayers—impress it on your hearts—and we shall leave it in good hands; and when we go to heaven, perhaps soon after we get there we shall hear the song, "Alleluja! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

From an article in the last No. of Blackwood Magazine, we gather the following facts relating to Protestantism in France, some of them painfully in teresting. A little more than a year ago, two indisiduals were charged at Montargis with having held a religious meeting, consisting of more than 20 persons. The authorities of that town insisted that the act was contrary to the law, and the accused were condemnmonths' imprisonment. They appealed, however, to the royal court of Orleans, which reversed the judgment and pronounced a verdict of acquittal. Against this acquittal, another appeal was nade, to the Court of Cassation, when on special grounds, the latter sentence was confirmed, while the legal view of the case taken by the Montargia tribanal was declared to be the right one. This view to month. These things show that what has been ia, that French religionists disconnected with the State, or not having the permission of the civil authorities, have no right to assemble more than 20 persons, and that they violate positive laws in so doing. The laws to which allusion is here made, are the articles 291 and 294 of the penal code of France and also an enactment of a late date against associations. The articles of the penal code pronounce all assemblies amounting to more than 20 persons, which a held without the authorization of the government, or of a chief magistrate to be illegal. The law against associations is identical with these articles, only it gives wider powers. Against these two laws, the French Protestants invoke in their defence, primarily, the 5th article in the Charter of 1830, which runs thus: " Every individual is free to profess his religion with equal liberty, and will obtain for his worship an equal protection." They insist that this article, being apirit. "The wine dealer may therefore solace himof a posterior date to those of the penal code just mentioned, the more recent enactment must, from the very fact of its being more recent, abolish any anterior garb, an instrument of rain, equal to about half that tatute with which it may be in contradiction, with respect to the law against associations, they have the nost positive proof that it can have no application to about half of every glass be qualfs, is precisely the same religious assemblies; for when it passed, M. Persil, then keeper of the great seal, solemnly affirmed that, with reference to meetings held for the worship of the Deity, the law is not applicable." The same nterpretation of the law was repeated when the bill was brought before the chamber of Peers.

To the 5th article of the charter is attached a law alled of the 17th Vendeniare, providing that any person designing to establish a public religious service, most make previously a declaration to that effect to which such service is to take place, and must leave

the doors of the house or edifice, appropriated to the worship, open, that the police may interfere, should any disorderly or illegal proceedings be attempted. Now the French Protestants maintain that the 5th article of the charter connected with these regulations, loses its character of a naked maxim, of an abstract proposition, and becomes a law complete and sufficient for all practical purposes.

There followed, subsequently, an announ from the first law office of the crown, that the edict of 17th Vendemiare was abrogated. The French Protestants, who do not adhere to the national Establishment, are, as far as the decision can effect the purpose, thrown back upon the 5th article of the charter olely, which they themselves acknowledged to be too abstract and too wide to admit of any distinct practical The next step was a projected ordinance by M.

Teste, late minister of religious affairs, the effect of which would be to hinder the diffusion of Protestantism, and to bring all the reformed churches, whether connected with the state or not, under the arbitrary regulations and absolute control of the legislature The articles of this ordinance would also encircle the national establishment of the Reformation so effectually that no communication or interchange of zealous services and good offices could in future take place between them and their unsalaried or independent brethren. Hitherto the nationalists and independents have worked most fraternally in their mutual labors The latter are often supplied by the former with funds to send preachers to particular spots and establish places of worship. The French Protestants who do not belong to the national communion are not properly dissenters. The legislature not giving any sensible extension to the establishment, they are forced to quit it, in order to provide for themselves the means of worship, and to extend their faith. The ordinance has prominently in view to draw an impassable line I took them into the street and satisfied them of their between the two denominations of French Protestants If the cabinet of which M. Teste was a member had not suddenly broken down, this ordinance might at this time be in the process of execution, and nothing Rev. E. N. Kirk having spent recently sixteen months is more probable than that it may be, at a convenient in France, remarks; "I never saw the poorer classes season, adopted and enforced by the present or any future ministry of France.

Many of the consistories have objected in very strong terms to the proposed regulations of the ordinance. That of Orleans has formally declared its incompetence to take it all into consideration, pointing out at the same time the propriety and necessity convening the Synods to consult on the matter. Most consistories are, however, indifferent in the case, or ready to comply with the will of the ministry, whatever that may be. It ought to be stated that M Gasparin, a member of the State Council, the son of the late minister of Finance, and himself a rising political character from whom much is expected, h published a pamphlet in which he ably vindicates the cause of the Protestants.

One reason of these movements of the govern is, no doubt, a desire to please the Romish priest hood, and to protect popery from the aggress Protestant zeal. The re-establishment of Catholicism in some degree of strength, seems to the authorities to be more wise than the encouragement of Protestantism. How far Louis Philippe is concerned in these movements, we do not know. In the time the Protestants are proceeding prosperously with their exertions. The measure of the success of the Evangelical Society of Puris, may be regarded as a very fair criterion to judge of the success of other so cieties engaged in the same work. This society em. ployed the first year, 6 agents.

2d 44 It received in the 1st year. 3.459 16.332 40,306 59,233 79,270 111,458

The labors of this association extend over a large ortion of France. It has agents in 30 towns and cities, each of an average population of 25,000 inhabtants. It has within the last year opened 19 new urban schools, which are attended by 16,000 scholars. It has 68 colporteurs, i. e. itinerant venders of the Bible. It supports a preparators school to fore young men for the ministry, of whom eight have been already graduated in the Theological School at Geneva. At the town of Boulogne-Sur-Mer, there was n place of Protestant worship a few years since. There is now a chapel crowded every Sunday, by a French congregation, formerly all Papists. At Dunkirk, the French inhabitants, all Catholics by birth, have lately built a Protestant church at their own expense. The gard to the character of Washington." Nor is this has issued from the press, and forms a pamphint of St mayor and prefect of the town, both arowed Catholics, belong at present to the congregation. At Lion- warms in the reading of it-and the mind expands ville, in Normandy, there has been a spontaneous movement on the part of the Romanists, to throw off vivid illustrations. It is but just to add, that it forms the Romish yoke. which increases daily. Protestant posts, established in France six years ago, under the most unfavorable circumstances, and so feeble, that one might anticipate their disappearance in less than six months, remain, and are in a process of extension from month done of late years for the propagation of genuine Christianity in France, has been done solidly. No evanescent triumphs, but durable conquests, though on a small scale, have been achieved by Christian el forts in that country.

USE OF WINE.

An able writer in the N. Y. Observer, in several recent numbers, has presented some important facts and considerations in relation to this article. He has gone into an extensive and thorough investigation of various points in relation to the traffic and use of wine as a beverage, and we could wish his essays might meet the eye of all our readers. We are indebted to this writer for some of the quotations and suggestions which follow.

It is well ascertained that the best wince sold in the country contains from 30 to 40 per cent, of proof self with the idea that for every pipe of wine he sells, he sends forth into the community, in a deceptive amount of brandy." And the lover of good cheer in the shape of wine, can of course best reflect that article he would condemn in the toper who should drink it off by his side.

"The public," says Dr. Beddoes, a distinguished medical writer, " are deeply interested in being well acquainted with every fact which may tend to destroy the superstitions belief in the innocence of genuine wine, as compared with other liquors equally intoxicating. The difference between Port Madeira and brandy, is the difference between respectability and disrepute. The difference between the most clamthe chief magistrate of the parish in which it was to be sily manufactured wines and the purest, when of the holden, must specify the locality, and the hour, in same strength, is perhaps equal to the difference between ninety-nine and one hundred."

On the moral effect of wines, Dr. Henderson remarks, "Wine drinkers never fail to experience its body of "pro-slavery" baneful influence on the mind. Perception is blunt- New England stand-and has preached ed; imagination decays; the memory and judgment all those ministers do not preach, when they are enfeebled, and a degree of moral callousness is occasion to take up the subject. And yet, he is superinduced, which steels the heart against all the safe beneath the protection of his count tender feelings and the refined sympathies of our na- acquittal of a Grand Jury cannot shield ham; in ture." See the influence of wine in producing insanity. " An official return of the number of in at a celebrated institution near Paris, and of the causes of the diseases of the inmates, places the effect of wine in a startling point of view. It appears that out of 256 persons received into that hospital, insane from physical causes, during three successive years, sixty-four or one fourth of the whole number had become so from the abuse of wine, (abus du vin.")

From authentic sources it is ascertained, that the annual consumption of wine in France amounts to the enormous quantity of 746,571,429 gallons. In 1824, there were 240,000 wine sellers there. Of the entire annual expenditure of the inhabitants of Paris, twentyseven per cent is for liquors, more than three-fourths of which was wine, and 100,000 persons were intoxicated weekly in that city. Townsend remarks that when he visited Montpelier he purchased the best of wine for one half-penny a quart. And another traveller remarks that in plentiful years the price of wine does not exceed the value of the cask.

Prof. Morse writing from Paris remarks; "I have never seen drunkards so numerous in the United States as here. I see them here all hours of the day, and very frequently from eleven to twelve o'clock at night. They go hallooing through the streets, disturbing the whole population till they are picked up by the police." "Not a day passed," says the distinguished American writer Cooper, " that I did not see men and women drank in the open streets of Paris. To convince some persons who doubted this, mistake; and on one of these occasions, we passed thirteen drunken men during the walk of an hour, many of them so far gone as to be unable to walk. of any other city than Paris, so regularly and in such mense numbers at the places of drinking (some of them remaining from Sunday noon to Tuesday morn ing.) There is a great deal of ingenious drinking France, I mean in Paris. Many a constitution is in paired, many a bad passion inflamed, while the dis reet wine-bibber has learned just where to stop, and preserve self-command." "I have never seen mor drunken men in the streets of any city, than in Paris while my belief is, that the police is the most vigilan

in the world, in the prevention of such exhibitions. The influence of the use of wine in producing it imperance is here presented in the clearest light And facts proving the same point may be gathered up n our own land in appalling numbers. The presients of several of our colleges have made the public perance among the students." "Most of the riots in Harvard University," says a distinguished friend of that institution, " have arisen from the use of wine. And it is well known that this is the principal source of intemperance wherever it is now found within the walls of college.

How many of the painful cases of church discipline ising now, from time to time, can be traced to the influence of wine and other fermented liquors opera ting to renew the fires which had been well nigh quenched. How many young men in all our comunities are actually sinking, or are in the mos fearful jeopardy of sinking into intemperance, by the It is sad to reflect that, with such facts before them. many among even the wise and good should countenance, by their own example any use of such stimulant as a beverage. It could be but a small sacrifice in them to renounce their use, while the advantage to the cause of temperance would be immense. The lips of many that plead their example would be scaled, and the steps of multitudes to ruin would be arrested.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ESSAT ON THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF WASHINGTON, in the Revolution of the United States of America. By M. Guizot. Tran. ated from the French. pp. XVI and 188, 12mo. Boston; J. Munioe & Co. 1840.

An Essay on the character of Washington, fro the philosophic pen of Guizot, cannot fail deeply to like Whitefield, Newton, Scott, and Hall, white spirit interest an American reader, whose habits of thought prepare him to follow the movements of a great and lent mind. "It is a performance." says the translator, " remarkable for the knowledge which it evinces of our own history, for its great political wisdom, its elevated moral tone, and its just discrimination in re- Subbath School Society, presented May 27, 184 saying too much. It is a delightful book. The heart pages, octavo, containing many highly valuable for under the influence of its grand conceptions. There is now a reformed church the introduction to a French version of "Spark's of the American Education Society, May, 1840, in Life of Washington," and selected portions of Wash- also appeared, containing as usual an abundance ington's writings, lately published in Paris, in six oc- matter of deep interest to the friends of the com-

> TWO SERMONS ON THE KIND TREATMENT, AND on the Emancipation of Slaves. Preachet at Mobile, on the 10th and 17th of May, 1840. With a preparatory statement. pp. 30. By George F. Simmons. Boston; W. Crosby & Co. That sermons like these, delivered in the regular ischarge of ministerial duty, and in the spirit of un- of Evangelical religion in Europe. We shall no feigned kindness, should have produced an excitement in the public mind, at any point of our country -an excitement too, so strong as to render the flight est already felt in the objects of the infant Some of the preacher "from one city to another" neces- Rev. Messrs. R. Baird, and E. N. Kirk, Secretary sary to avoid violence, is one of the most humiliating facts that has come to our knowledge, in connection setts Missionary Society presented by the Execution with the recent discussions on slavery. Mr. S. ex- Committee at the Anniversary meeting in Busine culpates however the congregation to which he May 26, 1840, is before us, and in a pamphet of 48 preached. Those who "rose up against him," were pages condenses a great amount of important of such as did not hear him, but were influenced in their ourse by "reports," and perhaps by misrepresen- and prospects of the feeble churches of this Common tations. Probably they were such as rarely or never listen to the gospel; certainly they were such as choose not to obey it. He was however driven from ties are abroad-but not having reached us, we are his post-for no fault of his own;-compelled to it not in our power to commend them to general aller take refuge on board a packet in the harbor, and there abide, till the winds and the waves bore him away to accuracy, merit more regard than it is apprehe the "land of the free." And all this at MOBILE-a they receive even from the more intelligent part fair city of the south-full of stern republicansclamorous for the right of free discussion on every subject-one excepted! And has it come to this? May not an accredited minister of the Lord Jesus Christ declare the whole counsel of God on any subject within the terms of his commission, without the claims of the respective societies, on the continu exposure of his person and life to lawless violence? and increasing patronage of the Christian community May he not tenderly and affectionately warn men against sins that will bring down on them heaven's weightiest judgments if persevered in, without throwing himself beyond the protection of law, in this land of freedom? Mr. S. is not, and never has been, technically, an abolitionist. He has not approved as hostages. They are said to be exceedingly intertheir measures—but on the other hand has opposed esting and intelligent young men, of somewhat ice

cence cannot shield him-n nsane but flight, from the fary of a cabal, thirsting for his blood. Such is the spirit of slavery-not of all slav holders-but of the institution; corrupt, vial natical, and heaven-daring. Is it to be endured as perpetuated? God forbid. There is, there can be but one sentiment pervading the ministry and church es of New England on this point. We have said be fore and sny again, that the sacrifice of the union ten is infinitely less an evil, than the continuance of such a system of slavery.

THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE, of Ecents, Disco eries, Improvements and Opinions, intended of the popular diffusion of useful knowledge, in an authentic record of facts for future referen an authentic record of facts for future reference Hinstrated with maps and drawings. Vol. 1 Boston; S. N. Dickinson. 1840.

We have not seen the first number of this new periodical; but the second and third No's have been forwarded, and contain none but valuable article such as are worthy of preservation, not less than of single perusal. It is designed to be "a deposite historical facts, and a channel for the dissention of recent discoveries and useful knowledge Mr. Hale, the editor of the Boston Daily Advertise has taken the charge of the work, having ten pledges of assistance from several of his friends. P. der such editorial care as this, the public need other assurance than they possess already, in the knowledged ability, candor and straight forward of Mr. II , that the publication will sustain a high well as somewhat unique character among the elaborate periodicals of the day. The terms are free at \$3 per annum in advance-each No. to con-48 pages at least, and generally one or more manother engravings, making an annual volume of a more pages. Nearly all the articles in the No. before as are highly interesting both in a literary, his torical and philosophical point of view-so much that we cheerfully hazard the opinion, that no me who has the means at command, will regret the a penditure of three dollars a year for the possesses of the work.

STRIVE AND THRIVE: A Tale. By Mary How The story attractive-the moral good.

THE VIRTUOUS WOMAN COMMENDER -A very happy delineation of the character of a wome of the honor crowning it, and the influence going forth from it, over her domestic circle and in world, is given in a sermon of the Rev. Dr. like Medway; just published, and occasioned by the deal of Mrs. Miller, wife of Dr. Nathaniel Miller of Frank lin. The character of Mrs. M. is portrayed with gredistinctness, and we doubt not with entire fidelin and on this account, the discourse will possess gre value in the esteem of her friends and account But apart from this, there is so much of minister frithfulness, and of intellectual transparency, and hallowed earnestness combined in the description the woman who " feareth the Lord," that it can carefully read by no one, friend or stranger, with pleasure and advantage. Pious mothers can hard render a better service to their daughters, than furnish them with such a veritable description as the of the woman that " shall be praised."

THE DIFFUSIVE NATURE OF CHRISTIANITY -A very beautiful discussion of this topic will be found in an Address of Robert C. Waterston, recent y delivered before the Sunday School Society, an published in a duodecimo pamphlet of 24 pages The arder of soul that breathes through it is inspiring -the imagery employed to clothe the lofty ser ments of the author is enchanting—and the sentiment themselves are elevating and ennobling. It is as pleasant to us to note deficiencies in productions this kind-emanating from a heart that overflows all those benevolent affections, that prompt to unwern labors for the purification of the world; yet they er ist, as we are persuaded they will not always de Mr. W. persevere in his course of active eff perience and inquity will sooner or later supply -especially if he hold intimate communion with he cannot but admire, however he may esteem the doctrinal views.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Musset

The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Direct in the compass of 112 pages octavo. Rev. William Cogswell, D. D. Secretary.

The First Annual Report of the Foreign Evengel. ical Soc'y, presented at the annual meeting held in By Mecca street church, New York, May 12, 1840, ca tains 67 pages, octavo, and furnishes the most rece intelligence of the present state and opening prospect extracts of some portions of this ducument in our subsequent numbers, in the hope of extending the inte

The Forty-first Annual Report of the Massach mation for those who are interested in the could wealth. Rev. Joseph S. Clark, Secretary.

Probably other Reports of our Benevolent Section tion. These Reports, drawn up with great care and community. Commonly, perhaps uniformly, the may be had gratis; whether they are as much sale ed and read as they would be, if they were sold, 813 fair price, is doubtful. But one thing is certain. they develope the great FACTs on which rest the

ASHANTEE PRINCES .- A few years since, at the termination of a treaty with the Ashantees, on the Gold Coast of Africa, two princes, nephews of the king, were delivered over to the British govern them, and brought on him their deaunciations as a than 20 years of age, having profited greatly by the

care and attention be even believed that the the Christian relig literary attainments Russel as their tra are now making thro return in a few mo treatment of men, dis color, redounds inexp ish nation. O when

> ITEMS, fro INDIAN EDUCATIO the Patenia, or Vernac les than 450 scholars it, not gratuitously, hu nual fee. Three han mission, but could not purpose of diffusing the rope over the country own language. CHRISTIANITY IN tian population in Trav-

ians who have renous

ere 69 churches, with

Romo Syrians have 10 the population of the are the native converts tion of the entire body ing conversion not less, OPIUM TRADE. returned to Calcutta for Eastern coast of China, in specie, independantly remitted. The ne which occupied but lin rated at about five lab She carries fifteen guns ment of 70 men. another similar expedi baen encouraged to follo most fearful evil forced her edicts and labors, I merchants, sustained to British government.

the law and the prophe SLAVE TRADE IN 1 sonducted on an extens on the coast of Coromi common slave market. They are obtained by es away by force; decoyed

UNCERTAINTY OF L dias, a Native vessel wa there, on her way to Nag too children. The capt selmen.) were taken int was investigated—a great complete; but simply, b lently," was omitted in not be legally condemned time declaring himself in TEA.-Gypsum and Pr

used in the manufacture and it is well known that sume those kinds of Gree for exportation. It is the INDIAN NATIVE NE odical papers published in

gradually dropped into thers still exist. But the a less than 2000, and these Natives have yet very Few will subscribe, and sti bubtless owing to want of SUPERSTITION .- A His

me years since left a s feed 100,000 Braminsamong the Hindoos, cove 60,000 only could be form THE THEOPHILATHS has designated, has sprun nother Society, established

Ray. The object of the S ality of the philosophic age "terrible progress" of Christings are held every Sanday here the Vedant is first rec ouds are explained in the ve f the members discourse. blished public fund for the int books (a tract and Bib

on of the " holy, religious A RICH MAN.-M. de is since in Russian Lith nd one daughter. His prop sive domains, on which peasantry, reckoning in th vere his serfs. In money, he of Polish florins, equal to 21,

CLERGY RESERVES .- 'I nd is comprehended under Clergy," in the law regarding burse entitled equally with t hare in those resources ! is estimated that these Rese ill produce from 600,000 to nd, to bless, or curse, as H lesiant church in Canada

ITEMS The first ordination in Nove Lanenburg, July 3, 1770, who mingue, con nly known set apart to the office of th by families, belonging to th of Datch and Germans. eral education, but a zealous mited the bearts and promoted his people during a period enceasion was honored by eliency the Governor of the of his Majesty's Council.

The General Association of h New Haven week before la posented from the several Distr The Associational seri v. Dr. Hewitt of Bridgeport. was seriously applied through churches for a few years past the Education and Home S ... Vol. XXV. ands just where the great nisters, (so enlied) d has preached nothing that not preach, when they have abject. And yet, he is her of his country's laws; the y cannot shield him; inno. -nothing can shield him. of a cubal, thirsting for his of slavery -- not of all slave-

stitution; corrupt, violent, fag. Is it to be endured and id. There is, there can be ing the ministry and churchs point. We have said he sacrifice of the union itself an the continuance of such

telex, of Events, Discov-d Opinions, intended for f useful knowledge, and facts for future reference, and drawings. Vol. I. first number of this new pe-

and third No's have been ne but valuable articles aned to be "a depository channel for the disseminaand useful knowledge. Boston Daily Advertiser the work, having received veral of his friends. Unthis, the public need no ess already, in the seand straight forwardness ion will sostain a high as intacter among the m day. The terms are fixed each No. to contain rally one or more maps or n annual volume of 600 all the articles in the No's ing both in a literary, his int of view—so much so the opinion, that no mar ind, will regret the exa year for the possession

Tule. By Mary How-ton; J. Munroe. 1840. moral good.

AN COMMENDED .- A e character of a woman g it, and the influence mestic circle and th of the Rev. Dr. Ide of sioned by the deat haniel Miller of Frankis portrayed with great with entire fidelity; ot with entire fidelity; urse will possess great lends and acquaintance. so much of ministerial and transparency, and of ed in the description of Lord," that it can be ous mothers can bardly their daughters, than to ritable description as this, praised."

RE OF CHRISTIANITY of this topic will be art C. Waterston, recentpaniphlet of 24 pages. through it is inspiring clothe the lofty sen ling-and the sentiments ennobling. It is not encies in productions of beart that overflows with prompt to unwearied the world; yet they exy will not always do, if rse of active effort; ex-oner or later supply them att, and Hall, whose spirk er he may esteem their

EPORTS.

forms a pamphlet of \$6 my highly valuable facts nding Secretary.
I Report of the Dir

Society, May, 1840, has usual an abundance of the friends of the cause, octavo. Rev. William

the Foreign Evangel mual meeting held in the May 12, 1840, connishes the most recent and opening prospects rope. We shall make is document in our subof extending the interof the infant Society N. Kirk, Secretaries eport of the Massachunted by the Executive ry meeting in Boston, d in a pamphet of 48 of important infor-sted in the condition rches of this Common

, Secretary. our Benevolent Socieig reached us, we have them to general atten up with great care and han it is spprehended ore intelligent part of thaps uniformly, they y are as much valuif they were sold, at a one thing is certain Ts on which rest the s, on the continued Christian community

Ashantees, on the ces, nephews of the British government of somewhat less d greatly by the Russel as their travelling companion on a tour they

INDIAN EDUCATION. At the recent opening of the Patsala, or Vernacular Seminary in Calcutta, not les than 450 scholars presented themselves to enter in not gratuitously, but upon the payment of an andal fee. Three hundred more have applied for adnission, but could not be received. The edifice is a public one, constructed by native generosity, for the parpose of diffusing the knowledge and science of Euspe over the country, through the medium of their owa language.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA. - The whole Chrisin population in Travancore Cochin, and the adjoinng county is computed to be 165,693. Of the Syrine who have renounced the authority of Rome, there 59 churches, with perhaps 40,000 souls. The Rome-Syrians have 107 churches, with nearly double the population of the other party, and the remainder are the native converts of the Romish missions, who are said to have 250 churches. The spiritual condition of the entire body, is low in the extreme-needing conversion not less than the heathen themselves.

OPIUM TRADE. - The Sir Edward Ryan recently etarned to Calcutta from an opium cruise on the ore coast of China, with seven lakhs of Rupees specie, independently of sums she had intermediate remitted. The net profit on this undertaking hich occupied but little more than five months, is ded at about five lakes of Rupees, or \$250,000. She carries fifteen guns and swivels and a complement of 70 men. She starts again immediately on nother similar expedition, and other vessels have see encouraged to follow in her track. Thus is this nost fearful evil forced on China, in opposition to all or edicts and labors, by the armed force of British hants, sustained too by the whole power of the British government. Great Britain will pay dearly for such a violation of the great commands on which all he law and the prophets hang.

SLAVE TRADE IN INDIA .- The horrible trade is anducted on an extensive scale between distant ports the coast of Coromandel. Nagore has become a on slave market. The victims are children They are obtained by every pefarious method; carried asy by force; decoyed by false promises, or pursed from their parents in times of distress.

EXCERTAINTY OF LAW. -In a late case at Maas, a Native vessel was seized for having brought e, on her way to Nagore, a live cargo of 28 Geno children. The captain and 15 others (all Musmen.) were taken into custody—the whole matter s investigated—a great accumulation of evidence was produced—and the conviction of their guilt was implete; but simply, because the word "fraudutly," was omitted in the indictment, they could t be legally condemned, -the Judge at the same me declaring himself in open court convinced of their

TEA.-Gypsum and Prussian blue are sometimes and it is well known that they never themselves coname those kinds of Green tea which are prepared exportation. It is the chenper sorts of this tea, in which chemists have discovered these substances.

INDIAN NATIVE NEWSPAPERS .- Sixteen perical papers published in the Native language have deally dropped into the gulf of oblivion. Nine thers still exist. But the circulation of the whole less than 2000, and these chiefly in Calcutta. The ives have yet very little thirst for intelligence. few will subscribe, and still fewer will pay. This is abtless owing to want of education.

SUPERSTITION .- A Hindon, Rosbehary Surmanu, ne years since left a sum of money by Will, to ed 100,000 Bramins-an act of superlative merit the Hindoos, covering a multitude of sins. 000 only could be found to partake of the feast.

THE THEOPHILATHROPIC SECT .- A Society a designated, has sprung up from the ushes of her Society, established by the late Ram Mohan The object of the Society is to revive the moof the philosophic age of India, and oppose the tible progress" of Christianity. Regular meetld every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock; te the Vedant is first recited; then the Ooponceare explained in the vernacular tongue: and two ristence of the only one God. The Society has eslished public fund for the purpose of printing Vea of the " holy, religious and true Shaster."

A RICH MAN .- M. de Tiskiewies died a short e since in Russian Lithuania, leaving three sons one daughter. His property comprised 46 exve domains, on which there are 20,000 families Makintry, reckoning in them 60,000 males. These his serfs. In money, he possessed 56,000,000 Polish flories, equal to 21,620,000 French francs.

CLERGY RESERVES .- The Judges of England unanimously decided that the church of Scotis comprehended under the name " Protestant "2y," in the law regarding clergy reserves, and of e entitled equally with the church of England to 60 re in those resources for religious instruction. estimated that these Reserves, properly managed, produce from 600,000 to £1,000,000—an ample to bless, or curse, as Heaven may ordain, the stant church in Canada.

ITEMS.

The first ordination in Nova Scotia took place at burg, July 3, 1770, when Mr. Bruin Romeas ingoe, commonly known by the name of Brown,

were well attended, and rendered highly interesting to the Christian religion. A clergyman of piety and iteraty attainments has been selected by Lord John iteraty attainments of the Sabbath School Io. Seventy-five farms in Lebanon are managed on temperance principles. Contributions to benevolent objects \$283. Haterhill.—Religion and temperance low. A sermon is preached with reference to each object, a refugious instruction. About half of them were members of the Sabbath School Io. Seventy-five farms in Lebanon are managed on temperance principles. Contributions systematic. A sermon is preached with reference to The next meeting of the Association is to be at New Haven, in the church of Rev. Mr. Dutton.

The Dioramic exhibition of the "Battle of Bunker Hill" is spoken of by the editor of the Hartford Congregationalist as no humbug, but a most perfect and eautiful illusion, and a master-piece of its kind in net and mechanism. It is mentioned much to the honor of the proprietor, that he closes the exhibition on Saturday as well as Sabbath evenings, from respect to the religious usages of the city. refrain from expressing the hope, that so singular a proprietor" will find abundant reward of his couresy or religious principle, in the patronage of the Christian part of the community.

TEMPERANCE.—In Lowell, Rev. Mr. Mc Det ott took 180 pledges, last Sabbath, making in the whole more than 1400 out of about 2300 Irish population, and we are told that the pledge is not administered to children under 12 years of age. This Priest s greatly to be commended for his benevolent efforts to rescue his countrymen and parishioners from the vice which has most ruinously preyed upon them in this country. Coming as the Irish do from a land where ardent spirits are very dear, to the United States where they are very cheap, and bringing with them their generous, social, hospitable habits, their ational and domestic peculiarities, they too soon fall into the snares and pitfalls which meet them at every corner, and in every dwelling they enter which ha n Irish heart within its walls. The spell is now broken. Father Mathew has sent out a proclamation to his countrymen in all lands, That the drinking of intoxicating liquors shall no longer be a test of friend ship, and Ireland and her sons must, and will shake off this incubus upon all her hopes and all her energies. In Pennsylvania, the Catholic Bishop has take decided and enthusiastic interest in the cause. In Philadelphia, 2,000 pledges were administered upon single Sabbath. In Montreal, Pottsville, Worcester, &c., societies have been formed under most faorable auspices. Bishop Fenwick has returned to this city, and we hope soon to witness temperance gatherings among his people, which shall cause all philanthropists to rejoice. We are assured by a geneman of this city, who saw Rev. Mr. Mc Dermou this week, on his way to New York, that he did not know of a single violation of the pledge in Lowell, nor did he believe there had been one; that more than a hundred of them had for years been of all others the spoiled of the spoilers, and were now happy, leaping for joy at their deliverance, and wondering that the ould have been deceived so long. Men who have not carried home to their families a shilling a year, now earn their dollar a day. Why will not all me hus learn and practice the principle of total absti-

GRAFTON CO. CONFERENCE, N. II

[From our Correspondent.]
Mr. Editor, -The Grafton Conference of Churches, N. H., met at Plymouth, on Trenday the 16th of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The exercises were open-ed by a very solemn and impressive sermon from the Rev. Mr. Fleming, of Haverhill. Text, Acts 11: 19 Subject. The example of the early Christians worth imitation.

After the seemon, the pastors and delegates pro ented an account of the state of religion. There are, onnected with this Conference, 31 churches. Campton.—The number of members connected ith this charch, is 142, of whom 27 are now resistence.

dents. Four aged persons have died the past year; 10 been dismissed to unite with a church in Lowell; no 10 been dismissed to unite with a church in Lowell; no additions. The state of religion has been very low till within two or three months. A few individuals are either indulging hope or are inquiring. About \$150 have been contributed to the various benevolent objects.—The cause of total abstinence is flourishing the church has taken the ground of total abstinence.

Most of the young people do not use even tea an

office.

Canaan.-Members of the church 70; two dis-Canana.—Stemoers of the church 71; two dis-missed, one died, two added. State of religion low-yet meetings are fully attended, and with more appa-rent interest than ever before. In the Sabbath School 70 pupils; 250 volumes in the library. 200 have pledged themselves to total abstinence. Contribu-

Danbury.-Resident members 30; 100 attend worship; one death, three additions by letter, three or four indulging hope. Subbath School members 60— more fleurishing than ever before. Temperance cause

Enfield .- The prospects of this little church are the members discourse, one after another, on the very encouraging. For a number of years this church was confined to one family and its connections, who came originally from Ipswich, Mass. This family have done worthilly. They are now making efforts to settle a minister. A man of thorough education and devoted to his work, has been with them a year, and devoted to his work, has been with them a year, and is to be ordained the present month. He will have a salary of \$300 or \$400, and is willing to set

tite down for a ten years' service at least.

Franconia.—The church embraces 30 members;
nine recently added, five by profession, two removals, one death. Some cases of inquiry and some of hope one death. Some cases of inquiry and some of hopeful conversion. A temperance society recently formed of 100 members, and a committee appointed to devise measures for banishing spirits from the town. Sabbath School embraces 50 or 60 ch ldren and adults. Bethlehem.—41 members of the church, 26 resident; four propounded for admission. The temperance society embraces 150 members; 50 or 60 have been added within a few months. Cultiving for hear a few months. been added within a few months. Collections for be

hern added within a few months. Collections for be-nevolent objects small. Sabbath School embraces 60 members and is more than usually interesting. Groton.—36 resident members; two dismissions, one death. Collections for Foreign and Domestic Missions \$30. There are three Sabbath Schools, Missions §30. There are three Sabbath Schools, kept in different districts—in all 75 pupils—more interest than usual. For some years the temperance cause has been languishing. Within a few months a new society has been formed, and 214 names have been enrolled since April, including most of the members of the Congregational church. A pleasing revival is now in progress in one section of the town.

Hôbron.—Resident members 30, one dismissed.*

Contributions small. No settled minister. The Sabbath School numbers from 70 to 90, and is very flourishing. The church is a temperance church.

nected with the Sabbath School 150 scholars and 17 teachers. Contributions \$363,50.

Orford, East.—Whole number of the church 130, resident 83, added by profession one. State of religion low. Contributions small. Sabbath School 65 scholars—there is also a small Bible Class.

Orford, West.—The church numbers 93, and the Sabbath School 60. Newcomb's Questions are used. Contributions \$93.

Contributions \$82.

Plymouth.—Members of the church 175; added two, died seven. Infant baptisms eight. Average attendance in the Sabbath School 100. Contributions considerable, but the exact amount I am unable now

Piermont and Wentworth.—State of religion and the temperance cause low and discouraging. Sabbath School in P. numbers 70.

In the evening, a Sabbath School address was delivered by the Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society. He also made a statement respecting the plans and operations of the Stonesty and the adaptation of its publications to the wants of the Congregational schools throughout New England.

I was pravided in the Congregational schools throughout New England.

wants of the Congregational schools throughout even England.

I was providentially called to leave the meeting Wednesday morning; but have since learned, from triend, that there was a good degree of harmony manifested in the remaining exercises of the Conference which were closed, Thursday night. Yours, &c. 1

ESSEX SOUTH CONFERENCE.

[From our Correspondent.]
The anniversaries of the various benevolent Society ties, connected with the Essex South Conference of Churches, were held at North Danvers, on Wednes-

day, July the 8th.

Education Society.—The claims of this society were advocated by Rev. Brown Emerson, Agent of the Education Society, and by Rev. Mr. Eddy, Agent for the Board of Foreign Missions.

Bible Society.—A report was read by Rev. Mr. McEwen, of Top-field. According to this report, there are 25 churches connected with the Conference, of which only 10, less than one half—have contributed any thing to this cause the past year, and heretofore only 8 have contributed any thing. The whole amount given the past year by the 10 churches, is \$443.78.

After some statements and remarks by the Rev. After some statements and remarks by the Art. Sessions, one of the executive committee of the Society, the following resolve was presented and advocated by the Rev. Mr. Boies, of Bo-ton, and sec. anded by Rev. Mr. Clark, Secretary and Agent of the Mass. Miss. Society, viz:

Resolved, That the Bible Society is so intimately

connected with all the efforts for the enlargement of Christ's kingdom, that it must not be overlooked, nor cease to occupy a prominent place in the hearts and contributions of God's people. outributions of God's people.

Subbath Schools.—The report was read by M. P.
arish, E-q. of Salem. From this report it appears
not there are 25 schools connected with the Confer-

ence, from all of which returns have been received In these schools there are 615 teachers, 4.761 schol-In these schools there are 615 teachers, 4,761 scholars, of whom 1,002 are over 18 years of age, and 8,039 vols. Seem teachers and one hundred and thirty seem scholars were hopefully converted during the year ending Dec. 1839. Twenty-one of the 25 schools use some one or more of the Question Books of the Mass. Sabbath School Society.

The Cor. See'ry of the Mass. S. S. Society, then addressed the meeting. The following resolution was

The following resolution wa

dressed the meeting. The following resolution was evented and adopted, viz:
Resolved, That this Conference approve of the facts of the Mass. Sathath School Society, in aid of

edicts of the Mass. Sabbath School Society, in aid of the Missouri Sanday School Union, and recommend this enterprise to the patronage of the churches and Sabbath Schools within their limits.

Home Missions.—The report of the state of this society was presented by the Treasurer, the venerable Dea. Punchard, of Salem, who has been connected with this cause for forty years. The whole amount contributed by this conference, the past year, for Home Missions, is, \$927.83, which is \$224.45 less than was contributed the year before. The amount appropriated to the 7 feeble charches in Essex South, the past year, is \$1,130,00. So that the appropriations have exceeded the contributions by \$202.17.

This cause was advocated, in their usual happy and This cause was advocated, in their usual happy and impressive manner, by Rev. Messrs. Clark and Eddy.

Foreign Missions.—The Rev. Mr. Worcester, of Saiem, stated in his report, that the whole amount contributed for Foreign Missions, the past year, in Essex South, is \$3,154,17, which exceeds the mount given any former year, by \$800. In a ma-ority of the churches there has been an advance in heir contributions. Marblehead contributed \$500, r contributions. Marblehead contributed \$500, ides \$200 given by one individual, which is doule their former contributions. Rev. M. Eddy follow-

ed the report with an address.

I cannot close this sketch of these interesting ann versary meetings, without saying a word about the very pleasant and bountful entertainment provided by the good people of North Danvers.

At the close of the Subbath School meeting, all the

At the close of the Sabbath School meeting, an ine-clergymen and delegates, all strangers, all the chil-dren of the Sabbath School and all other children present, were invited to repair to the hall under the church, to receive refreshment. Three long tables, were tastefully spread and bounteously furnished charch, to receive referement. Three long tables were transfully spread and hountenawly furnished with ead meats, various kinds of pastry and cake, and the second of the

Ordained, July 1st, Rev. Benjamin Burge, as Pastor of the Congregational Church in Eufield, N. H. Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. John Clark of Wilmot: Introductory Prayer by Rev. Liba Conant of Cansan; Sermon by President Lord of Dartmouth College; Consectating Prayer by Rev. Roswell Shurtliff of Norwich Vt.; Charge by Rev. Reswell Shurtliff of Norwich Vt.; Charge by Rev. Henry Wood of Hanover; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Blanchard of Plainfield; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Frost of the Freewill Baptist Ch. For many years this town, one of the most wealthy

For many years this town, one of the most wealthy and populous in the region, ranked among the most desolate moral wastes of N. H. "A remnant according to the election of grace" however were here, who long wept over the desolations of Zion, and prayed for her redemption. Nor did they weep and pray in vair. In July 1825 a pastor was ordained over the church in Seguingfield, a neighboring town. between deform the several District Associations and a manin a General Association of Connectical which met
Now Haven week before last, was very fully reteacher from the several District Associations and any man of fire from the several District Associations and any man of fire from the several District Associations and any man of fire from the several District Associations and any man of fire from the several District Associations and any man of fire from the several District Associations and any man of fire from the several District Associations and any man of fire from the several District Associations and any man of fire from the several District Associations and any man of fire from the several District Associations and the meetings was commenced. 30 or 40 of charches for a few years past. The nonreceasier is and which the charce and was the charce of the fire and which the charce and was the charce of the fire and which the charce of the fire and the charce of the fire and the charce of the fire and the properties of the fire and the charce of the

God of Abraham. He is now pastor of a Congrega-tional church in Massachusetts. Another is, that in this church is a venerable father and mother in Israel, who, having witnessed a good confession, and with confidence in the divine promises, entered into cove-nant with God respecting their children by consecrat-ing them to him in infancy, have had the happiness of seeing them all members of the same charch with themselves.

themselves.

It may also be added that Andover and Wilmot participated in the missionary labors of the Pastor of the church in Springfield, in each of which towns a Congregational Church was organized, between which Rev. John Clark divides his labors. In view of these facts, it is abundantly manifest that the nid granted, and the labor bestowed upon the waste places in this vicinity in former years by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was not in vain.—Comm.

MR. GEO. W. CRESSEY was ordained Paster of MR. GEO. W. CRESSEY was ordsined Pastor of the Union Church, and 2nd Congregational Society in Kennebunk, (Me) on Thursday, July 9th. The services were as follows:—Invocation and Reading the Scriptures by Rev. S. Baker, of Kennebunkport; Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Walker, of Wells; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Condit, of Portland; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hopkens, of Sacc; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Colburn, of Wells; Right Hand of Fellowskip to Pastor by Rev. Mr. Corp.

Installation.—On Wednesday, the 8th inst. Rev. SIDNEY HOLMAN was installed over the Congregational Church and Society in West-Millbury. The services on the occasion were as follows:—Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bardwell, of Oxford; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Holman, of Douglas; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Goffe, of Millbury; Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. Mr. Buchard, of the Baptist Church in Webster; Address to the People by Rev. Mr. Bucker, of Oxford; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Buckingham, of East Milbury; Benediction by the Pastor.—Comm.

Summary of News.

Trude and Prosperity of Liberia.—One hondred and seventy two vessels, of all nations, American, English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, &c. entered the port of Monrovia—in the republic of Liberia, on the western const of Africa—during the last year. More than an equal number also entered the other ports, Cape Palmas, Little Bassa, Grand Bassa, &c. Several of the inhabitants of the town of Monrevia—colored men—who enigrated there some ten or twelve years since, poor, or with but very small means, are now worth very handsome fortunes, say fifty to sixty thousand dollars, accumulated in commerce; some of them being the owners of five and six sail of vessels, which carry on a trade for hundre of miles along its extensive coast

lishment of the sub-freasory system has received the signature of the President, and is officially published signature of the President, and is officially published in the Globe and other official papers. It goes into immediate effect, but a part of its provisions are prospective. The act requires the appointment of four Receivers General of public money, one of whom is to be "located" in the city of Boston, and receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum. The salary of the Receiver General at New York is to be \$4,000, and of these of Charleston and St. Louis \$2,500. The treasurer of the Mint of Philadelphia, who will perform the duties of Receiver General, is to receive an addition to his valuey of \$500, and the treasurer of addition to his salary of \$500, and the treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, an addition of 1,000.

The following notice of a part of the provisions of the act is from the New York Evening Post:

"From this time forward, one fourth of all the revenues of the United States, whether they accrue from duties on impurted goods, or from the sale of lands, or from the received in gold and silver, the constitutional correccy. This arrangement will continue until the thirtieth of next June, after which another fourth of the revenue must be received in gold and silver, making half of the whole. After the thirtieth silver, unking half of the whole. After the thirtieth of Jans. 1842, another fourth, and after the thirtieth of June. 1843, the entire amount of the revenues of every description, including payments at the post offices, must be received in specie only. This is the substance of the ameteenth section of the law providing for the collection and safe keeping of the revenue, which has been passed by Congress—a section commonly known by the name of the specie clause. It accomplishes the entire change in three years.

The officers who make payment in behalf of the United States, must, in the mean time, make them in

United States, most, in the mean time, make them in the currency which the act permits to be received, and after the thirteenth of June, 1843, they must pay

and auer the funce in 1 June, 1843, they must pay out only gold and silver. We hear that the post of Receiver General for New York, under the new law, has been offered to Stephen Allen."—Advertiser.

Allen."—Advertiser.

Mediterranean Squadron.—About a month since we stated that five or six lieutenants and the surgeon of the Mediterranean squadron had been sent home by Commodore Hull, and that they were on their way to Washington to obtain redress from the proper department. The principal charge against them was their unwillingness to associate with the ladies of the Commodore's family. We learn that these officers have received orders from the proper department to return to the Mediterranean and resume their several commands. This decision will have the effect of preventing officers in future from taking their wives and commands. This decision will have the effect of pre-venting officers in future from taking their wives and families with them in our vessels of war. The prac-tice we have heard much reprobated by many of the officers in the navy, as tending to relax the rigid dis-

the old basis, and Middlesex, Barnstable and Franklin gain one each.

A Javenile Temperance Society in Wilmington Del. formed a procession of over 600 on the 4th inst.

A youth 16 years of age, was killed in Lowell, on of a lead car er lad was severely injured by the bursting of a pistol.

Dudley was dreadfully wounded by the ac cidental discharge of a cannon.

A Family Consumed .- The Perth (U. C.) Cour-

A Family Consumed.—The Perth (U. C.) Courier gives the particulars of the burning of a sharty in South Sherbrooke, belonging to a man named Patrick Foley, by which six children, the eldest a girl 15 years of age, lost their lives. The parents having be usiness at Perth, left the shanty and children in charge of their eldest daughter, and on their return found nothing but a heap of ashes, in which were found nothing but a heap of ashes, in which were found nothing but a keap of the children. It was supposed that the shanty had taken fire while they were asleep, as the bones were found near where the destood.

Slage Robbery.—The Hartiford Courant states that on Thursday night, Mr. Stanley of the firm of Springfield, and that on his arrival at Springfield his to the triangle of the firm of Springfield, and that on his arrival at Springfield his trink, containing \$3000 worth of jewelry, had been taken from behind the stage. He returned to Hartiford, and search being made, the trunk was found the next morning, in a barn-yard about two miles from the city, robbed of a part only of its contents, various articles of jewelry, rings, &c. were stewed upon the ground, showing that the robber had seized his booty in great haste. He had not been able to force the town, and taken out such packages of jewelry as were first accessible, to the value of about \$1000, and had left the more coastly articles, which were at the top of the trunk. No clue had been found to the perpetator of the robbery, at the date of this notice.

Steamboat Corsican Sunk.—The New Orleans Such and Corsican Sunk.—The New Orleans Such and Corsican Sunk.—The New Orleans Such and Sunkers. The Trustees have again secured the services of Mr. H. H. Haze, now, who has conducted this \$5 thool, the perpetator of the trunk. No clue had been found to the perpetator of the robbery, at the date of this notice.

Steamboat Corsican Sunk.—The New Orleans Such Sunkers and Carles.—The New Orleans Sunkers and Carles.—The New Orleans Sunkers and Carles.—The New Orleans Sunk

Steamboat Corsican Sunk .- The New Orleans Steamboat Corstcan Sunk.—The New Orleans papers mention that the steamboat Corsican, Capt. Cax, which left on Sunday for St. Louis, when a short distance above Baton Rogue, met with the accident of breaking her main shaft. This so affected the machinery that the fly wheel flew off, and a part of it passed through the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink immediately. The passengers and crew had barely time to save themselves. The cargo, consisting principally of sugar and salt (and probably the boat) will be a total loss. papers mention that the steamboat Corsican, Capt. Cax, which left on Sunday for St. Louis, when a short distance above Baton Rogue, met with the accident of breaking her main shaft. This so affected the machinery that the fly wheel flew off, and a part of it passed through the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink immediately. The passengers and crew had barely time to save themselves. The eargo, consisting principally of sugar and salt (and probably the boat) will be a total loss.

Fire.—During the thunder shower on Thursday evening, a barn belonging to Theodore Butterfield about half a mile from Lowell, on the Chelmsford road, was struck with lightning and was consumed in a very few minutes.

The dwelling house of Dr. W. T. Peters, in New Haven, was entered on Sunday, 28th ult. while the family were at church, and robbed of gentlemen's weating apparel, and ladies' dresses to the value of \$100 or more.

The father of Daniel and Ezekiel Webster mort-road the hamble a noncine in Salishary, to get the GRAY'S CHEMISTRY.

The Old Colony Association will hold its next meet fue-day the 28th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of critic. D. C. Burr, Scr New Bedford, (Head of the River.) Jury 6, 1840.

NORFOLK Association - The Clergymen connected with his Hook, are herebs notified, that their next regular meet og will be held at Rev. Mr. Santord's, East Bridgewater, on busslay, the 28th mat. at 9 wichook A. M.

Santer W. Cozzens, Scribe.

2w.

FEMALE SEMINARY-SANDWITH ISLANDS. FEMALE NEMINARY—SANDWITH ISLANDS.
A view of the Femule Seminary at Wailslu, Sandwich Islands, has been taken by Mr. Batley of this mission, and wis engraved, in a few days, by the boys of the Seminary. Lebanations. When completed, a copy will be forwarded beach society or radividual, who has added its support of the school. Answers to assertal letters which the principal because it is seminary, have been delayed until this view should be completed. The number appuls is fifty-two. Menders of the church about twent. The prospects of the school are quite encouraging,—the charles included the principal of the school are quite encouraging—the charles included the prospects of the school are quite encouraging—the charles included the prospects of the school are quite encouraging—the charles included the prospects of the school are quite encouraging—the charles included the prospect of the school are quite encouraging—the charles in the studies, and in the variety formation of feminary.

Is the first principal of Seminary.

Is the first principal of Seminary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS .- B**** seems to us to have written hastity, and without that sober consideration which marks the productions of his pen. The subject is one that requires more study than seems to have been bestowed upon perturn matter of destrainment is not not be placed fairly perturn matter of destrainment it is not to be placed fairly before the public mind, without great labor; nor is it quite fair to excite either alarm or prejudice to the Christian com-munity, by taying before it our first and perhaps groundless munity, by taying before it our Arxi and perhaps groundless impressions of a subject that is yet confessedly much in the dark, as it less before our own minds. Besides, a weekly paper does not form a suitable "arean" for the strife of combatants on so grave a point of philosophical speculation. There are other and less ephemetral periodicals, better suited to exhibit and preserve the results of our correspondent's more shored investigations, and more matured conclusions.

MARRIAGES

III. A 16 MAY E. S.

is city, Mr. John R. Weed, to Miss Sarah Jane HathMr. John Wintmarsh, to Miss Satislia A. Cutter—Mr.
House, to Miss Mattilda A. Cutter—Mr.
Hows, to Miss Mattilda A. Cutter—Mr.
John
k, to Miss Maty Commings—Mr. Bennet Morgan, to
man hail—Mr. Charles F. Loring; to Miss Mary Ann Darfit of Reston. Street Church, by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, Mr.

or Andover, on the 15th inst by Rev. J. L. Taylor, Rev. M. Cotton, of Andreat, to Miss Einsbeth, doughter of A. Gould, Esq. firm of Gould, Newman & Saxton, Rev. Charles B. Kittredge. of Andreas Stard Brakham.

Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M. This is believed to be the only instance, in which no ordinated missionary of that Board has died so near the seat of its operations, as to afford its officers an opportunity to attend the formeral —Comm.

In Ipswitch, Mrs. G. Lockwood, daughter of Rev. Mr. Saw-yer, of Sanguas, and widow of Rev. Mr. Lockwood, late Missionary to the Cherokees; Mrs. Eminee Pearson, 89.

In Monon, 7th inst. Alter a short and severe illness, Mrs. Saily, wife of Thomas Marshail, and daughter of Samuel Perry, of Brooklield, 38.

Sally, wife of Thomas Marshall, and doughter of Samuel Perry, of Brookfield, 38.
In Keene, N. H. Mrs. Ruth, widow of Med. Breed Batchelder, formerly of Rothury, 95—Mrs. Harriet N., wife of Mr. Thomas H. Leverett, Cashier of the Ashuelot Bank, 25.
In Marthebred, Leut. John E. Frentiss, of U. S. Navy, 49.
In East Treation, Mc. Mrs. Thankful, wife of Deacon El-kananh Young, 65.
In Shaterswile, June 15th, Mr. Abijah Kendal, 69 years—June 22d, Mr. Euner Colwell, 15 years.
In Fitzevillian, N. H. Miss Mary Louisa Locke, daughter of Capt. William Locke, of F.

In Firswilliam, N. H. Miss Mary Louisa Locke, daughter of Capit. William Locke, of F.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, B. B. TRAYGUER, Esq aged 30. Mr. Thatcher was a graduate at Bowdooin College in 1826, and soon after commenced the study of the law, to which profession he desorted himse intuit his declining health required him in leves it, and in 1826, having derived from travelling an anterial beaution in the substance. He returned home in the suttonin of his health. Since then, he has been a constant victim in the ravgues of a discover, which his whole stckness and kill of his physicians; we through his whole stckness and kill of his physicians; we through his whole stckness contained himself with Christian resignation, and we few accomplishs on much during the longest life. Before he had strived at his majority, he had become of the first want to the public, not of, a sa switter of some of the strictles is the issuing Reviews, but as an author of a windle and popular historical wark. For the last ten search be has been a constant contributor to the principal periodicals in this country, and within the last three years he has enriched the pages of some of the English, Reviews with some of their best stables. His whole life has been one of

nothing to regret, but that one so full of pros should have been cut off so early. - Daily Adv.

During the celebration of the 4th at Alexandria, BRIGHTON MARKET -- Monday, July 13, 1849. At market 225 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Caives, 1450 Sheep, and 330 Swine.

and 330 Awine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last
week: first quality 625; second quality, 575 a \$6; third
quality \$5 n 575.

Wollboro' and Tulionboro' Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution, will commence as

Monday, the 10th day of August next, and continue fifteen weeks. The Troatess have again secured the services
of Mr. H. H. Hazelton, who has conducted this School, the
past year, to the satisfaction, we believe, of all, who have attended. The location of this School, also, on the borders of
the Winnipiescoger Lake, continues were much, in its varied
and beautiful securery, that makes a residence, in its vicinity,
percolarly delightful.

Board \$4,55 to \$2,00 per week.

Board \$4,55 to \$2,00 per week.

The father of Daniel and Ezekiel Webster morting aged his hamble premises in Salisbury, to get the buys through college, and never recovered possession till filial gratitude supplied the means.

ROTICES.

**DT Rev. Dr. Bezenen is expected to preach in Bowdoin Street Church, on Sabbath Evening next, on the subject of the Atonement.

**The Old Colony Association will hold its next meeting on Tuesday the 22th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of the Secules.

D. C. Buys, Serife.

D. C. Buys, Serife.

D. C. Buys, Serife.

CERAN PROPER.

**BURNETS Of Remainty, containing the principles of the series, series, and theoretical; intended as a text book for neadenines, high schools and colleges; by Alongo Gray, A. M., Teacher of Chemistry and Olders, in all listory in the Teachers' Seminary, Andover, Ms.; illustrations to the adject of the Atonement.

**The Old Colony Association will hold its next meeting on Tuesday the 22th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of the Series.

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**DLEMENTS of Chemistry, containing the principles of the series, on the experimental and theoretical; intended as a text book for neadenings, high schools and colleges; by Alongo Gray, A. M., Teacher of Chemistry and Oldgray in the Exemption of Seminary, Andover, Ms.; illustrations to the adject of the work a practical character, on the intended as a text book for neadenings, high schools and colleges; by Alongo Gray, A. M., Teacher of Chemistry and University of Seminary, Andover, Ms.; illustrations to the introduction of numerous experiments and illustrations, to the introduction of numerous experiments and illustrations to his calculations.

**The Old Colony Association will hold its next meeting on Tuesday the Properties of the Seminary, Andover, Ms.; illustrations to the seminary, Andover, Ms.; illustr

SCRAP BOOKs, made of colored paper in the best man ber, suitable for preserving prints, scraps from newspa-pers, autographs, &c. Manufactured and for sale by IVES & DENNET, 114 Washington street. July 17.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS, No. 2. A N Appeal to the Congregational Ministers of Connecti-cut against a division. With an Appendix, containing short notes on Mr. Calbour's letters. By Leonard Bacon-Pamshier, 141 pages. Price 31 cents. Just received by WillPFLE & DAMBELL, No. 9 Cornbill. July 17.

Thirteen Historical Discourses, O N the Completion of Two Hundred Years, from the be-ginning of the first church in New Haven With an Appendix, By Leonard Baccon, One Gentrey volume, 400 pages, Price \$2,50. For sale by WHIPPLE & DAMELIA, No. 9 Cornlaid.

Watts' Psalms and Hymnso-Chean Edition

CHITABLE for a Vestry Hymn Book. Pocket Edition,
Pocket Testaments, good type, paper and binding.
81,59 per dozen.
Pocket Hibbies, with tucks and gilt edges.
The Vestry Hymn Book, selected principally from the Chirch Pointed, by Mesers. Mason and Green.
The Chirch Points of a Christian's Faith. Confirmed and Travel by suitatio Arguments, selected from the Works of Emiment Divines and other Writers, and from the floty Scriptores. Scriptures.
Manual of Politeness, comprising the principles of Eti-quette and rules of Behaviour in genteel society for necessary

of both seven of Magistrates Incalcated. A D scourse, deliver of toth seven of Magistrates Incalcated. A D scourse, deliver of the Accient and Homorable Artiflery Company, at the 2024 Anniversary. By Rev. Dr. Sharp.
Rev. Mr. Braman's Deducation Sermon, "The Preached Gospel considered in relation to the Obstacles to its Success and Support." Rev. Nehemish Adams' Letter to Mr. Gannett, occasioned by his Tract on the Atonement. For sale by IVES & DEN NET, 114 Washington street.

July 17.

ABUSES OF THE EYE;

Position and structure of the eye. Natural curtain effects of too strong a flight. Sleeping rooms, studies, die Spectacles, quizzing glasses, &c. Bod type and printing studies, in the properties of the control o Spectacies, quizzing guesses, acc. Iou type and printing saturday inplit studies. Currents of nire-smokes-drugs Rubbing the eyes. Eve waters. Improper food and drivin Trestimons of Magnedie and others. Sympathies of the ex-Keeping the system cool. How to improve the eye sight improvement of the whole frame. Free use of light, Glar of light to be avoided. Manner of going abroad. Conserved into of our rooms. A rangement of artificial lights. Citival of the eye. Importance of pure nir. Fure water-hos to apply it. Ecercise of the eye. Evils of spectacles. Price Scents. Liberal discount by the quantity.

This day published by GEO. W. LIGHT, I Cornhill.

July 17.

TWANSLATED from the Latin, with additions reticuted. By Thomas C. Uphum, Professor and Intellectual Philosophy, and of the Hebrew La Bowdon, College. Fourth Edition of Jahn's Archaeology.

ARY INGLES, THE BELOVED DOMESTIC. Mary early lost her father; her mother, who was poor, placed her as eith foit irreligious family, to add in the nonsery, she has a wind hot irreligious family, to add in the nonsery, she has a supersection of the second of the second

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, at the Office of the ROSTON RE-CORDER. PRICE ONE BOLLAR & YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.

ILLE Welsh Shepherd, (With a Picture.) The Stock's

Act. bod Water Army. Saithath School Gelevation, July

4th. bod Water Army. Saithath School Gelevation, July

4th. bod Water Army. Saithath Ferent Fate of Two

Scholars. Introduction of biolatry. Out of School. The

Fair, of Pourth of July. Provetla,—No. 5. An Attestive

Henrer. The Little Bethel.

IMPORTANT FOR THE TEETH.

DR. WINSLOW, 56-1-2 Hanner Street, has made such improvements recently in Dental Surgery, that dimetall who employ him are agreeably disappointed in finding that artificial teeth (of which he has a good supply of the first quality) may be inserted without point—that many carious teeth may be preserved, with gold, from any forther decay, even after they have become painful, and that his charges are too small to hear any comparison to the utility of his services. He warrants satisfaction, and considers the poor.

June 25.

H. J. HOLBROOK.
DEALER IN DRY GOODS
10, KILBY STREET PC

Poetry.

THE WIDOW'S CHARGE, AT HER DAUGHTER'S BRIDAL.

By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

Deal gently, thou, whose hand has won, The young bird from the nest away, Where carcless 'neath a vernal sun She gaily caroll'd day by day— The haunt is lone, - the heart must grieve, From whence her timid wing doth soar. They pensive list, at bush of eve, Yet hear her gushing song no more. Deal gently with her,-thou art dear, Beyond what vestal lips have told, And like a lamb, from fountain clear,

Watch for thy step at vesper hour, And blend her holiest prayer with thine. Deal gently, thou, when far away, 'Mid stranger scenes her foot shall rove, Nor let thy tender cares decay, The soul of weman lives in love :

Be pitiful, and soothe the fear, That man's strong heart can ne'er partake

A mother yields her gem to thee. On thy true breast to sparkle rare-She places 'neath thy household tree The idol of her fondest care ;

And by thy trust to be forgiven,
When judgment wakes in terror wild,
By all thy treasur'd hopes of heaven,

Miscellany.

MILK AND HONEY.

[Collected by Ralph Venning, 1653.]

He never was so good as he should be, that
oth not strive to be better than he is.

Though God suffers his people not to sin in revenging their adversaries, yet he suffers no their adversaries to sin unrevenged.

The things of this life have not the promise

of godliness, but godliness hath the promise of the things of this life.

Every one that liveth or hath life, hath not the Son, but every one that hath the Son, liveth, and hath life.

and hath life.

Riches, honors, and pleasures cannot give one Christ; but Christ can give one riches, hon

ors, and pleasures.

A saint is not only willing (as the carnal man A saint is not only willing (as the carnal mai is) that Christ should bear his yoke; but is also willing (which the carnal man is not) himself to

bear Christ's yoke.

He that contemns a small fault, commits great one.

What the heart doth not, is as if not done is

religion.

He that is little in his own eyes, will not be troubled to be little in the eyes of others.

What we are afraid to do before men, we should be afraid to think before God.

As there is a vanity lies had in the best world-ly good; so there is a blessing lies hid in the worst of worldly evils.

Christ certainly speaks to men in that minis-

try, which speaketh men into Christ.

Many use the ordinances of God, who make no use of them; it is indeed good to use them, but the gain and sweetness is in making good

Dut the gain and sweetness is in making good use of them.

There will be no end of desiring, till we desire that which hath no end.

Earthly things are such as the worst of men may have, and the best of men may be without, yet he that hath them not may be happy without them; and he that hath them may be miserable with them. erable with them.

Natural men think God beholden to them for

their service; but spiritual men look on them-selves as beholden to God, that they may, but especially that they can serve him.

Not only the frame of the natural heart, but

also what the natural heart frameth, is evil coninually. A thankful heart for all God's blessings, is the

greatest of all blessings.

We should grieve for our sins, and rejoice for

The depths of man's misery are not so deep as the depth of God's mercy.

The soul will fly from the body; but the con-

The soul will fly from the body; but the conscience will not fly from the soul, nor sin or grace from the conscience at the day of death.

Natural men are earthly in the use of heavenly things; but spiritual men are heavenly in the use of earthly things. use of earthly things.

The law of nature is contained in the gospel,

but the gospel is not contained in the law of na-Saints desire so to meet with God as that they

may part no more, and so to part with sin as that they may meet no more.

We are so far Christians as we can rule our-

Virtue and vice are both prophets; the first of certain good, the second of pain or else of penitence.

It is better to carry ourselves so that God may smile and the world frown upon us, than to carry ourselves so, that the world may smile and God frown upon us.

It is better to carry ourselves so that God may smile and the world frown upon us, than to carry ourselves so, that the world may smile and God frown upon us.

It is better to carry ourselves so that God may smile and the world frown upon us.

A second design of the plate is to show the necessity of living, vigorous piety in the Church, in order to the dissemination of Christian Church, in order to the dissemination of Church, in order to t

The sins of teachers are the teachers of sins. As he that offendeth in one commandment, a guilty as offending in all; so he that is of-ended with one commandment, is guilty as of-

fended with all. In the worship of God, while the body is upthe knee, the soul ought to be upon the

The tongue blessing God without the heart, is but a tinkling cymbal; the heart blessing God without the tongue, is sweet but still music;— both in concert make the harmony which fills and delights beaven and earth.

God doth not only please the creature but leaseth himself when he showeth mercy. It is one thing to sin, another thing to be overtaken with sin, another to be overcome by sin, A saint fears God but is not afraid of God.

He that lays out for God, lays up for himself. en are then least in their own eyes when God is most in their eyes. God's faithfulness doth more for us, than our

One may be an honest man, and yet not be a Christian; but one cannot be a Christian and not be an honest man.

not be an honest man.

All the good the Christian doth, is but all his duty; but all the good he doth, is not all his du-Tis good hearing and speaking of Christ; but 'tis better to hear Christ speak: for the revelations of Christ in us are better than the reports that are made of Christ unto us.

A saint has sometimes enough in this life to say, 'tis good to be here; but never enough to say, 'tis best to be here.

Seeing God will turn grace into our glory hereafter, we should turn grace into his glory here.

A ROMISH MIRACLE.

In the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, by Henry Glassford Bell, Esq., we find the following account of a pretended miracle upon a blind boy. The author was certainly not induced to the company of the second of the s give this account from any partiality to the Scotish Reformers, of whom he speaks in no friendly terms. The miracle is in good keep-ing with many related in the Roman Breviary, and is a fulfilment of the prophecy of Paul the Apostle concerning "lying wonders." 2 Thess.

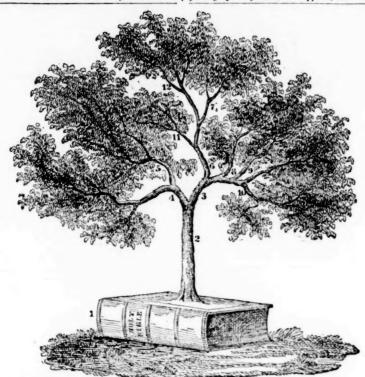
knowledge rolling its waves over the earth, like the inundations of the Nile, would so en-

Musselburgh, dedicated to the Lady of Loretto, which, from the character of superior sanctity it had acquired, had long been the favorite resort of religious devotees. In this chapel a body of the Cathelia reviewed at the latter than the Musselburgh, dedicated to the Lady of Loretto, which, from the character of superior sanctity it had acquired, had long been the favorite resort of religious devotees. In this chapel a body of the Catholic priests undertook to put their religion to test by performing a miracle. They fixed upon a young man who was well known as a common beggar in the streets of Edinburg, and engaged to restore to him, in the presence of the assembled people the perfect use of his and engaged to restore to him, in the presence of the assembled people, the perfect use of his eyesight. A day was named on which they calculated they might depend on this wonderful interposition of divine power in their behalf.—From motives of curiosity, a great crowd was attracted at the appointed time to the chapel.—The blind man made his appearance on the scaffold erected for the occasion. The priests approached the altar, and after praying very devautly, and perferning after valicies; approached approached the altar, and after praying very de-voutly, and performing other religious ceremo-nies, he who had previously been stone blind, opened his eyes and declared he saw all things plainly. Having humbly and gratefully thanked his benefactors, the priests, he was permitted to mingle among the astonished people and re-ceive their charity.

Unfortunately, however, for the success of this desertion, expulsives from Fife of the

this deception, a gentleman from Fife, of the name of Colville, determined to penetrate, if possible, a little further into the mystery. He prevailed upon the subject of the recent experi-ment to accompany him to his lodgings in Ed-inburg. As soon as they were alone, he lock-ed the chamber door, and either by bribes or

It was remarked by the sisterhood that he had an extraordinary facility in "fliping up the lid of his eyes, and casting up the white." Some of the neighboring priests, hearing accidentally of this talent imagined that it might be applied to good account. They accordingly took him from good account. They accordingly took him from Sciennes to the monastery near Musselburgh, where they kept him till he had made himself where they kept him till he had made himself an adept in this model of counterfeiting blind-ness, and till his personal appearance was so much changed that the few who had been ac-quainted with him before, would not be able to recognize him. They then sent him into Ed-inburgh to beg publiely, and make himself fa-miliarly known to the inhabitative. miliarly known to the inhabitants as a common blind mendicant. So far every thing had gone smoothly, and the scene at the chapel of Loret-to might have had effect on the minds of the vulgar, had Colville's activity not discovered the gross imposture. Colville, who belonged to the congregation, instantly took the most effectual means to make known the deceit. He insisted means to make known the deceit. He insisted upon the blind man's appearing with him next day at the cross of Edinburg, where the latter repeated all be had told Colville, and confessed the iniquity of his own conduct as well as that of the priests. To shelter him from their revenge, Colville immediately afterward carried him off to Fife, and the story with all its details being speedily disseminated, exposed the Catholic clergy to more contenut than every. Life threats contrived to win from him the whole se- olic clergy to more contempt than ever."-Life cret. It turned out that in his boyhood this tool of Mary Queen of Scots, vol. 1. pp. 51, 52.



1. Holy Bible. Christian Church. 3. Written word of God. 4. Preached word of God.

5. Missionary Cause. 6. Civilization.
7. Education Cause.
8. Tract Cause.

9. Sunday School Cause. 10. Temperance Cause.
11. Arts.
12. Sciences.

It is not intended, by the above plate, to give | rich the moral soil of the world, that it would a comparative view of the magnitude and importance of the different benevolent institutions entioned; but, FIRST, to show that the Church of God is produced and supported by the Bi-ble. Where there is no Bible, the Christian Church can neither have a living organization, or bestow her blessings. Though Christianity has its origin in the love of God in Christ Jehas its origin in the love of God in Christ Jesus, yet this divine love, in its visible form and saving agency, comes to us in the Bible. We think therefore there is great propriety in representing the Bible as the soil out of which the Church grows. It will grow in no other soil. As an exotic, it has never flourished. This fact is one of great practical importance to Christians. Would they have the Church, in her beauty and blogging to grow to and in her beauty and blessings, to grow up and flourish in every part of the vastly extended "region and shadow of death," they must spread all over it the word of God, which is the only element in which the Church can veg and bare rock that caps the mountain top, as We are so far Christians as we can rule ourselves according to the rule of God; the rest is but form and speculation.

It is for none but Him who is all, and the fullers which filleth all in all, to give to all abundary as which filleth all in all, to give to all abundary as which filleth all in all, to give to all abundary as the sterility and desolation of winter displaced by the opening blossoms and the ripening fruits of the vegetable kingdom; the ripening fruits of the vegetable kingdom; Christianity exist and prosper where the Bible is not. It never has flourished but in connec-tion with either the Jewish or Christian Scrip-Death hath nothing terrible in it, but what our life hath made so.

Virtue and vice are both prophets; the first of certain good, the second of pain or else of has religion prevailed, changing the aspect of

the destitute, Bibles, and ministers, and tracts, and teachers. These combinations of meáns and efforts all receive their existence and support from the Church; and as the branches of a tree, in order to their growth and fruit-bearing, require healthiness and vitality in the body, so these associations, in order to their thrifty growth and vigorous action, demand sound and vital religion in the Church. The more spiritual and devotional the Church, the more prompt and powerful and persevering will be her benevolent action. There is no moral power equal to that of the constraining love of Christ. Let the Church possess the mind which was in Christ Jesus; let her members have the Spirit of Christ—and they will act like Christ. If they do not feel that in the order of God's administration they are called upon to suffer the agonies of crucifixion, and give their "broken body, and shed blood," are called upon, neither to live to themselves, nor die to themselves, but whether they live or die, to be the Lord's; and to consecrate their sympathies, their influence, their efforts, their moneys, and their prayers, to the cause of Christ, which seeks to bless and save our fullen race. When this forwards and downion are Christ, which seeks to bless and save out.

Christ, which seeks to bless and devotion are race. When this fervency and devotion are race. When this fervency and devotion are found in the Church, they will give animation and efficiency to all those institutions which receive from her their support. As branches of a healthy and growing tree, they will extend their boughs, furnishing, abundantly, celestial fruit, and healing leaves, and refreshing shade, for the famishing nations of the earth.

A THIRD design of the plate is to show, that in sustaining the Bible causes in six-distinct.

in sustaining the Bible cause—in circulating the Scriptures of truth, we sustain every other good cause. In giving the Bible to a people, we give them the tree that bears every other good blessing. In spreading the Bible, we ex-tend the Church; and wherever the revelation of God gives being and prevalence to the Church, it will also, as an inevitable consequence, introduce civilization; and commence, and carry forward, the work of physical, men-tal, and moral improvement. A tide of Bible

bear in every part of it, in spontaneous and luxuriant growth, all the institutions that contribute to the welfare and salvation of men. Let the light of divine revelation shine upon a land, and just as fast as its celestial beams dispel the darkness of ignorance and error, it will disclose to you cultivated fields, full granaries, comfortable dwellings, convenient roads, mechanics' shops, schools, colleges, almshouses, asylums, and most blessed of all, spacious temples consecrated to Almighty God, filled with devout worshippers of Jehovah: and wherever its irradiations lift up the night of sin from off the face of the waters, they will be seen whitened with the sails of commerce, or sublimely bearing on their wayes the mission ship. earing on their waves the mission ship nighted and in wo. Indeed, using a Scripture figure, and comparing the Church to a human body, the word of God is its natural aliment, which when received and digested incorporate itself with the current of life, and in its circu-lation is carried to every extremity and portation is carried to every extremity and por-tion of the body, contributing to its growth, and energy, and functional action; giving in-creasing force to the pulsations of the heart, agility to the movements of the feet, skill and power in the employment of the hands, and thus affording her giant strength—superhaman might—to carry out, with the co-operation of the divine Spirit, the stupendous enterprise of converting the nations to God. Therefore, sonverting the nations to God. Therefore, every successful effort that is made to increase and extend the circulation of the sacred Scripures, goes to advance the healthy growth, and elessed bearing, of the whole Church of Christ the promotion of her every hallowed interest and object! How important, then, becomes the work of disseminating the word of God? How transcendent and commanding the claims of the Bible cause!—a cause, which of all Church, in order to the dissemination of Christianity abroad in the earth. The spread of religion at the present day, so far as human instrumentality is concerned, is promoted mainly by united, systematic contributions and effects—the most potent in advancing the weal of the world—the sublimest in its bearings upon the destinies of men! And yet—O! all the the destinies of men! And yet—O! all the feelings of my heart forbid me to tell it in Christian America—to publish it in the hearing of millions of perishing heathen, who are hoping from her, and actually imploring of her, immediate aid; and yet I must declare it, though it be to the confusion of this Christian people—though it sound like the knell of death hoping from her people—though it sound like the knell of death to the beseeching heathen:—I must declare it, the treasury of this cause is empty!—15 IN-VOLVED!! These things ought not so to be. Religion, philanthropy, humanity, all cendemn it. I believe it will not remain so. The case being known, the demand will be met. Fifty thousand dollars are now wanted by the American Bible Society to enable them to give what the heathen are nitrously asking at their heads. e heathen are piteously asking at their hands. Reader, perhaps you cannot give all this sun; you can, however, give a part of it; and you can read this article to others, and induce them to contribute also to this object. May the love

> EDMUND S. JANES. Financial Secretary of the A. B. Society.

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ancial Secretary, at the same place.

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The following is the Report of the Committee of the General Association, appointed to take into consideration the subject of Temperance. The Report was adopted and ordered to be printed in such of the ewspapers as were willing to print it.

Report of the General Association on the present state of the Temperance cause.

The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the present state of the temperance reform in this Commonwealth would respectfully report:

That after conferring together, their impressions of the conferring together, their impressions of the conferring together.

sions of the great importance of this subject, and of the immediate and earnest attention it ought to receive from the friends of morality ought to receive from the friends of morality and good order, have been greatly strengthened. Still, for the want of that exact information relating to it, which requires time and more extensive observation and inquiry than can now be given, the committee would advert to a few points in this report.

Without remarking at all on the expediency of the license law of 1838, the Committee would express the opinion that as far as their observation has extended, very disastrous consequences have followed its repeal, in connection with the circumstances under which this repeal took place.

tion with the circumstances under which this repeal took place.

One of these consequences, and perhaps the one most likely to be permanetly disastrous, the Committee believe to be the impression prevailing among a class of the community, that any law can be rendered unpopular, its enforcement prevented and its repeal finally enforcement prevented, and its repeal finally effected by clamorous opposition. In this man-ner respect for all law as founded in right, and conducive to the good of the body politic is de-stroyed, and indirectly are sown the seeds of morbid resistance to law and government, and

of ultimate anarchy.

Again the active friends of temperance have Again the active friends of temperance have been disheartened. Previous to the enactment of the law referred to, they were carrying forward the cause by means of organizations, agencies, the dissemination of tracts, and other similar measures, in the use of which the year's operation of the law led them to relax. They are now by a repeal of the law thrown back upon their former ground to revive and use old measures, under more unfavorable circumstances.

Again-It is the opinion of your Committee, that within the sphere of their observation the quantity of intoxicating liquors sold and the amount of drinking and of drunkenness has greatly increased especially in our cities and large villages. Of course there is a corresponding increase of all the direct and indirect evils of intemperance on both the bodies and souls of men,
Again-Your Committee believe that it will

difficult, if not impossible to enforce law, and still existing laws regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks as effectually as was practicable before the repeal of the law of 1838. Events which are now occurring render was practicable before the repeal of the law of 1833. Events which are now occurring render it evident that the principal resistance to that law was really founded in opposition to all re-striction in the sale of intoxicating drinks. Hence, especially in the city of Boston, those who are prosecuted and convicted for violations of the laws now existing, are appealing from the decisions of the courts,—the very course they pursued when convicted under the law of 1838; thus showing a determination to make the enforcement of the existing laws a vexatious, wearisome and if possible an odious business, in which the friends of morality and good order shall be reluctant to engage; owing also a determination not to submit to any restraint on this subject, if it can be avoidany restraint on this subject, if it can be avoided. In some counties, where no licenses to
sell such drinks were given under the old law,
and where, as it is understood, none are given
now, the sale is general and public, without
license and in face of law. This state of things
is demoralizing and alarming, in other aspects
of it than a spects of it, than simply its bearings on the use or disuse of intoxicating drinks. It is a most direct method of training and countenancing neglectors and violators of all law.

But your Committee must not pursue this

But your Committee must not pursue this subject, important as it is, but would suggest some measures which it seems should be adopted to remedy the evils referred to.

1. Your Committee deem it of great importance at the outset, that every pastor and every friend of morality and good order should look friend of morality and good order should look around him, and by careful observation and iquiry ascertain what is the actual state of hings. Acquaint himself with and embody the facts connected with the subject. These it is that must teach each individual what du-ties are incumbent on him, and must constitute the motive that impels to action. These it is also-exactly ascertained and stated, with due limitations—that must arouse the community and lead to effective action there. General statements, not built on a careful abduction of

facts, will produce little effects.

2. Pastors, churches, and the friends of temperance generally must realize that while they been relaxing in the use of other measures and for a year or two past depending to a great extent on legal enactments, they are now thrown back on their old resources; and if any thing is be done to arrest intemperance and promote sobriety at present, it must be by a vigorous and persevering resort to these. To say spe-cifically what should be done in each city or town is not to be expected. In some, one course of measures may be best adapted to acferent measures may be wisest and most effectual.

Organized associations in counties, towns, and even school districts have heretofore subserved a good purpose, and may again. Sermons, addresses, and other labors of agents employed for the purpose, and especially of pastors, and other men of influence in the places where they reside, have had a large share in carrying forward the temperance reform to the point where it was three years ago, and may probably be equally efficient, if wise-ly applied, to take it from its present depres-sed condition, and bear it onward to a point hitherto unattained.

The dissemination of reports, tracts, and other publications, which shall bring and keep before the eyes of the whole community, the statistics relating to the manufacture, vending, and use of intoxicating drinks, and to the con sequences,—direct and indirect, moral and physical,—of using such drinks, is a means of good in this cause which can never become obsolete or unsuitable, and will always be one of great and all-pervading energy.-It is Christian in its character, fair and honorable, and truly re-

of Christ constrain you—May the wisdom of God direct you—May a sense of awful responsibility impel you to act—to act as Christians ought to act, in the Bible cause!

Your Committee would especially invite the attention of their brethren of the Association attention of their brethren of the Association to a report, recently published, of the trial of Edward C. Delevan, Esq. for a libel, involving the Albany beer question, well adapted in their estimation, to convey to the minds of the community some notion of the loathsome and deleterious nature of not a few of those liquors used in the traffic, and by which multitudes are deceived and ruined. The happiest consequences must be anticipated from placing this pamphlet within reach of all who are temptuse such drinks.

Having made the foregoing remarks and suggestions, your Committee would conclude by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved. That in the present aspect of the Temperance reformation in this Commonwealth, while this Association see much cause for increased watch-fulness and renewed effort, they see no teason for discouragement; but they are confident that reliance may safely be placed on those means for the further progress of the cause, and on that blessing of God, by which it has been commenced and advanced hitherto.

Resolved. That sytematic and vigorous measures, in accordance with the suggestions, unde in the foregoing remarks, ought to be immediately commenced

and prosecuted for the purpose of awaking all the friends of Temperance throughout the Commonwealth to feel their responsibility, and for giving a new impulse to this great cause.

Signed in behalf the Association:

PARSONS CROKE, Moderator.

DUDLEY PHELPS, Scribe. S. C. JACKSON, Assistant Scribe.

Massachusetts Missioanry Society.

ridge, pr. Mr. W. C. Capron, nony Conference, coll. at semi-annual meeting, cham, Rev. Mr. Nott's Society, surnham, Cong. Society, stimister,

ognom, Rev. Mr. Lamson's Society, sex North Aux. Society, S. H. Currier, Esq. Tr. Fayland, Rev. Mr. Hyde's Society, edfield, Legacy of Artennas Woodward, Esq. aston, Mr. P. R. Woodford, urfolk Conference, Rev. Mr. Wards Society, ord, Mr. Ward's Soc. Abington Monthly Concert,

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the Mass. S. S. Society, 13, Cornhil.

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THOUSAND DOLLARS, and invested account that they continue to make insurance on Marine Risks. to an amount not exceeding cone risk. They also insure against Fire,

ries; but on the latter not exceeding Fifter lars on any one Factory Building and Content Office, No. 44, State street, Buston WM. M. BYRNES, Scirp. 12w. Sci.

No. 30.

FAULT

Some of the fau following:—1. D designed to incule are regarded as should a prayer mon? Is a praye is it not an add prayers, in which tives for the info not be acquainte referred to. But prayer, -or not ra prayers, designed ongregation in r ject, which at the teresting. 4. De to warn against put down certain towards them ind to men, not addr which have a desi-individuals. The asks prayers, is gard to prayers fo too great particu personality, which administer a secre mendation, -some not public prayer Christians may joi cret aim for or age ers of eloquence, in a brilliant fancy a brilliant fancy language, compelli-a fine prayer that v-tarily, in which the that sacred awe a fill the mind in er Sectarian prayers, en attachment to multitude of Christ prayers, which w

There are those, lie prayer is an add tians to God;—all all weak and need in subject or expose support and consessame benevolent a and that praying preaching and exho

I ought immedia upon my present co-ing come to a ration need of pardon thro viour, and my entire without waiting to I of my own, or to w and ought instantly cross, and there con every appearance of and deed, and per and deed, Thi it up by correspo and deed, and per seeming duty. This pursued, before per right feelings will tak to the exclusion of a break in upon the so Contrast the midnigh bright sunlight of a have a faint emblem which I sneak

which I speak. Always take time intimate consequence invariable consequent the Bible describes where the brevity—" at the last and stingeth like an a and imaginations, as are condemned by i observation, "Prayer make you leave off make you leave off pr

"WHAT Thus asked the Roustood Jesus the person is truth? asks Priate;

that would freeze, and he had an adamantin for a reply, he condea cent Jesus, the only is TRUTH. But Pilot the head and the heart What is truth? inqui lo, in his hand are inst

ready for any and for truth is aught which to be! Faggots and ing, have been the re-have attempted to tell t What is truth? den ere the words have esca into the labyrinthe an in What is truth? cries sand voices from nature is a God!" ten thousa tifying to the being and the Maker, Preserver

things—come secking a head of the atheist,—I his ears, and with the monly, says, "THERE is that is truth? inquits he? From the banne sacred volume in the sa Saved, and he that believed; but with the answer asserts that all sha he danned! Thus provent of the Lord, but an when Jehovah said, " when Jehovah said, said, "ye shall not surel What is truth? asks replies, "The heart things and desperately v declares that the heart

not very wicked; by r practice not very bad. WHAT CHANG Why does the atheist everlasting sleep? Sup Does it follow that the de On that

On that supposition the tot, rests on an arrogant a rules, [pardon the contributes rules now, she hance rules now, she hereafter. If chance rule hereafter. If chance rule recrywhere—not less cer the ground, than four four surface and at the surface us into the world and the world, she may, for no